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PREFACE TO VOL. XI.

IN issuing this eleventh volume of the third series, the Editorial Sub-Committee wish to call the attention of members to two remarkable series of papers contained in it, which have evidently been prepared with very great labour, and are the results of many years research. One of these is the notice of the Perrot family and its connections, which has been worked out in its fullest details by the Rev. E. L. Barnwell, and amply illustrated by armorial bearings. For the blocks of all these coats of arms the Association is indebted to the author of that paper, who very generously has had them executed at his own expense. When these notices are completed, it is to be hoped that they will be accompanied by a general pedigree, etc.

The other paper is that on the "Race and Language of the Picts," by Mr. F. W. Skene, in which one of the most obscure questions affecting the ethnology of

Britain has been discussed with great critical, philological, and historical skill. A valuable communication on the *Book of Aneurin*, by the same gentleman, treats of another much vexed question, the scene of the Gododin and the Catraeth, and throws considerable light on an intricate subject.

A paper on Llancarvan parish, in Glamorganshire, by Mr. G. T. Clark, may be taken as a model for the treatment of all parochial histories. It is hoped that accounts of parishes will be undertaken in other parts of Wales. In this manner only can it be expected that good county histories, those *desiderata* in Welsh archæology, should be gradually compiled. The attention of members is specially invited to this subject; because, with the exception of Rowland's *Mona* (*Antiquitates Parochiales*), Williams's *Radnorshire*, Jones's *Brecknockshire*, Meyrick's *Cardiganshire*, and Fenton's *Pembrokeshire*, no professed histories of Welsh counties exist. Pennant's *Tours*, though exceedingly valuable, touch upon only certain localities; whereas every parish in the Principality has its history, and that history is worth recording. The Bishop of St. Asaph, with the assistance of his clergy, is setting an excellent example in collecting historical and topographical accounts of every parish in his diocese. Abundant materials exist, and if every parochial clergyman in Wales would only begin to

collect and note down the remarkable points of history, biography, topography, etc., connected with his own district, a foundation would be laid for a good historical account of each county. Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary* is full of merit, though corrections and additions are now required; but it may be taken as a basis for researches of this kind, and will serve as a convenient preliminary guide.

Monographical accounts of ancient mansions are still much wanted, and may be undertaken independently of the *parochialia*.

An interesting specimen of one of the great treasures of the Peniarth (Hengwrt) MSS., the opening portion of the *St. Greal*, an unique MS., will be found in the present volume; and it is to be hoped that the whole of this and other treasures from that the chief repertory of ancient Welsh historical literature, will be hereafter published.

An important addition is made in this volume, by Professor Westwood, to the *Crosses of Wales*, by his description of the Maen Achwynfan. There is reason to hope that figures and descriptions of all the crossed and inscribed stones of the Principality will before long be collected and published in one complete work, worthy of this peculiar class of antiquities, in which the district is so rich.

Several important papers have had to be excluded from the present volume through want of space; but they will be laid before the Association at the earliest practicable opportunity.

Archaeologia Cambrensis.

THIRD SERIES, No. XLI.—JANUARY, 1865.

NOTES ON THE PERROT FAMILY.

THE name of Perrot, common in France under various forms of spelling, is not unknown in Ireland and exists in many parts of England. As it is certainly of French or Norman origin, it is not unlikely that it has found its way into this country from the adventurer who came in with the Conqueror. The name is given in the lists of Hollinshed and Leland; but there were probably humbler individuals of the same appellation, who found their way to this country in Norman or even later times. But whether the Perrots now remaining are to be considered as descended from these later and more humble arrivals, or from the Perot whose name appears in the rolls, is a matter left for themselves to determine as well as they can. As far, however, as records can carry us, with the exception of a few who may be able to connect themselves with the Oxfordshire Perrots, there are probably no existing male descendants of the ancient Perrots of Kent or Pembrokeshire, or who can at least substantiate their claims.

It is, indeed, not to be denied that the *Peerage and Baronetage* of Burke still continues to give as authentic the genealogy of the present baronet of that name, but which is in reality a tissue of mendacious absurdities. Fenton, in his Appendix to his *History of Pembrokeshire*, alludes to what appears to be this same composition, but merely notices the introductory myths of Castle

Perrot and the intermarriages with the daughters of a duke of Normandy and a king of Arragon, whereas the other absurdities recorded in Burke are not mentioned by him. Of these absurdities the following may be quoted as samples:

Stephen, the first of the family in Pembrokeshire, is said to have married Eleanor, the *daughter* of Howell Dda, being in reality removed by six degrees of descent from him. Again, Stephen's son Andrew, in virtue of this extraordinary marriage, claimed *all* Wales; and was only persuaded by a sum of money from the English king, paid through a bishop of St. David's, to give up his pretensions. In addition to this he was rewarded with land to the extent of twenty miles round his camp. He then built the Castle of Narberth, the ruins of which, we are informed, still remain in *Pembroke*. We are next informed that his wife, Janet Mortimer, had for her paternal grandsire William the Conqueror; and for her maternal one John. To add to this absurdity, a statement is volunteered that her father, Llewelyn, died fighting against Edward I,—that is, against his own great-grandfather-in-law. Before a new edition of Burke's work is issued, it is to be hoped the editor will find out that Llewelyn ap Yorwerth and Llewelyn ap Griffith are not one and the same individual.

In similar statements of the same value we are told that William Perrot (better known as William of Wickham) was of the Pembrokeshire line; and that Lady Dorothy, daughter of Walter Earl of Devereux, married her cousin, James Perrot of Wellington. Lady Dorothy did not marry James Perrot, but Sir Thomas, the last of the Haroldstone line.

Enough, however, has been stated to give some idea what an extraordinary farrago can find its way into a volume like the *Baronetage* of Burke.

The name in England has been spelt in various ways. Thus in Leland and Hollinshed it is given as Perot; other variations are, Perrot, Perott, Perotte, Parrot, Parrat, and perhaps Parat; for in L. Dwnn we find

one Parat mentioned as lord of Carnedd. The name, as Perrott or Parrot, exists, or did till lately, in Buckinghamshire, Gloucestershire, Shropshire, and Worcester-shire. It is said still to linger in Pembrokeshire among the humbler classes, and is not entirely unknown in Brecknockshire.

A family of this name existed in Kent until the sixteenth century. In Hasted's *Kent* (vol. x, p. 80), we are told that a Perrot held the manor of Knowlton before and during the reign of Henry III; and that there were in existence deeds of the Perrots of Ringlestone *temp.* Richard II, with the arms, three escallops; the full coat being *ermine* on a bend *gules*, three escallops *or*. The manor of Knowlton was held of the heirs of William D'Albinet (one of the followers of the Conqueror), of Perot, by knight's service. Ablanus Perot held it *temp.* Henry III. His successor, Ralph, held it during the reign of Edward I; in the thirteenth year of which reign he had a grant, dated at Acton Burnell, Oct. 4, of free warren on his lands of Knowlton. His eldest son, Master Thomas, is recorded in this chartulary as lord of Knowlton by gift of his father in the 33rd of Edward I, and he died seized of it in 4th Edw. III. Before the end of this reign the lordship appears to have passed into the hands of John de Sandhurst. This family was also possessed of the manor of Sandwich as early as Henry III. Thomas and Henry Perot are named as successive owners. From Henry it passed, with Knowlton, to John de Lamberhurst (Hasted's *Kent*, vol. iv, p. 244). Stephen Perot was buried in Sandwich Church, 1570. Rice Perot or Perrot was mayor of Sandwich in 1563; burgess in Parliament 1562, and a benefactor of the Grammar School. He was also bailiff and verger with Sir Thomas Cheyney. As the Lord Deputy married a daughter of this Thomas Cheyney, it is singular to find a Perrot in Kent, a colleague of Sir Thomas Cheyney; but it is probable that this one was one of the Kentish Perrots, and he may have been a son of Stephen buried in Sandwich Church, 1570.

An attempt, however, has been made to identify this Rice or Richard Perrot with the Haroldstone branch in Philpot's Collections in the Herald's College. The difference in the handwriting¹ and colour of the ink show an interpolation, the truth of which is not confirmed by more genuine records, and is inconsistent with dates.

There was, however, a genuine branch of the Pembroke-shire line, which seems to have settled in England in the time of Henry VII. As the house of Haroldstone was a zealous supporter of that king, it is not improbable some of its younger sons may have followed him into England, after the battle of Bosworth Field, with a view to improve their fortunes. The identical connecting link, however, cannot be made out satisfactorily from the Welsh or other visitations. In the English ones this family is simply described as of the Pembroke-shire line. In Lee's Oxfordshire visitation it is given, "Owen Perrot, a third brother of the house of Pembroke-shire." This family finally settled at North Leigh, near Oxford, where William, the last of the line, died 1765.

It was, however, in Pembroke-shire that the family flourished so extensively and so vigorously from a period soon after the Norman invasion till the reign of Elizabeth. By marriages considerable estates were successively acquired; in which judicious practice they were followed by others of the same class,—such, especially, as the Wogans. These two great houses of the Perrots and Wogans, partly owing to the isolated position of the county, and partly to the policy of keeping up their influence, so frequently intermarried between themselves and the other leading families of the county, that there are few, if any, gentlemen of ancient lineage remaining in Pembroke-shire who are not more or less connected with either or both families.

¹ Thomas William King, Esq., York Herald, with his usual courtesy, informs the writer of this notice that he thinks the additions, with one exception, have been added by the same hand that wrote the bulk of the MS. in which the pedigree occurs, and which was written by Wm. Smith, Rouge Dragon.

The exact period of time when the first of the Perrot family came into Pembrokeshire has not yet been satisfactorily ascertained. In various pedigrees he is said to have arrived in the time of Henry I, who died 1136. Meyrick assigns the date of 1112 (*Visitations of Lewys Dwnn*, vol. i, p. 89) as probable, since in that year Henry is said to have collected all the Flemings and other foreigners in England, and to have settled them between Tenby and Haverfordwest. As Stephen Perrot, the first of the name, married the coheiress of Meirchion ap Rhys, sixth in descent from Howell Dda, this conjecture of Meyrick's is confirmed to a certain extent. We find also that Stephen's granddaughter married Cradock, lineally descended from the same line of Howell Dda; and in this case also the dates coincide. But then, on the other hand, occurs the difficulty presented by the fact that Stephen's son, Andrew, married the granddaughter of Joan, the illegitimate daughter of King John. According to the *Llancarvan Chronicle* she married Llewelyn ap Yorwerth in 1202; so that her granddaughter, Janet Mortimer, could hardly have been marriageable before 1235 or 1240. We should thus have more than a century between the marriages of Stephen and Andrew Perrot.

This difficulty, it has been suggested, may partially be removed by supposing that one generation has been omitted, and that Andrew was the grandson, not the son, of Stephen; but there appears to be no authority for such a statement, or any other grounds than the difficulty presented by the dates.

There were other branches of the family. The first and most important one was the Scotsborough branch, the founder of which was the second son of Stephen Perrot and Mabel Castleton. This property, situated near Tenby, probably came by marriage. The line, however, ceased in Catharine, sole heiress, who married Thomas ap Rhys of Richardstone, high sheriff of Pembrokeshire in 1582. He claimed (*L. Dwnn*, vol. i, p. 75) to impale with his own coat,—1, Perrot of Scotsborough

(the same coat as that of the main line); 2, Le Roche; 3, Le Valens; 4, Verney; 5, Castleton, or Eliot; 6, Jestynston. By the last is probably intended the coat of Meirchion, the descendant of Jestyn.

Another branch seems to have been, at least for a short time, settled at Caervoriog near Solva, which Fenton mentions as the birthplace of Adam Hoton or Hutton, bishop of St. David's 1361, and chancellor of England 1377. How or when it came into the possession of the family is not clear. The first mention made of it in L. Dwnn, vol. i, p. 165 (where it is spelt Caer-Warwigg), is that Jankin Perrot, son of Sir William, and younger brother of Sir Owen Perrott, is described as of that place.

There had, however, been an earlier possessor of this property; for by an indenture made 17 Henry VII, between William Perrot of Haroldstone and John Waryn of Llawhaden, it appears that the property had once belonged to one Harry Perrot; and, some dispute having arisen, the matter had been settled by arbitration in favour of Sir William Perrot, who may have left or given it to his younger son Jankin. This Jankin had only three daughters, from one of whom come the Bowens of Pentre Evan. Ann, another daughter, was the mother of Jane, who married the last of the Scotsborough Perrots, and whose daughter, as already stated, conveyed that estate to John ap Rhys of Richardstone. The ruins of Caervoriog mansion still in part remain.

There was also a Herefordshire family of the name; who, if really connected with the Pembrokeshire line, were probably from an illegitimate source. They bore a distinct coat, namely, quarterly per fess indented *or* and *azure*. They are described as of Wellington; and James, second son of Thomas, the son of Owen Perrot, is said to have married Dorothy, one of the daughters of the last Sir Thomas Perrot, and the grandmother of Hester Perrot, the wife of Sir John Packington of Westwood. L. Dwnn, however, only mentions two children of the last Sir Thomas Perrot, viz. Penelope and Roland,

the latter of whom died young. There is also other evidence against the existence of this Dorothy. Sir James Perrot, whose name stands, in King James' new charter to Haverfordwest, first on the roll of common council, is a different person from the above named James, and was an illegitimate son of the Lord Deputy. As to the father and grandfather of James Perrot of Wellington, little is known but what a suspicious genealogy informs us. Sir Herbert Perrot is described as of Wellington.

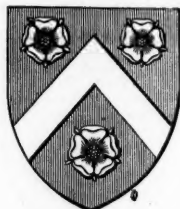


AMO UT INVENTIO.

SIR STEPHEN PERROT, the first of the Pembrokeshire Perrots, is stated in the life of Sir John Perrot, edited by Dr. Rawlinson, to have married Eleanor, the sole heir of Meirchion ap Rhys. This is an error; for her sister Alice, the wife of Sir Matthew Wogan, seems to have been a coheir with her, and hence Eleanor is so described in L. Dwinn. The issue of this marriage was Andrew, son and heir, and Eleanor, wife of Einion Vawr of Coed. This Einion or his son—for there are different versions—slew twenty-six of the chief collectors of Kemaes, and on this account obtained the chieftainship of the hundred of Kemaes. Subsequently he slew the wild wolf near Maen-y-blaidd, or "the wolf's stone." For his services in France in the thirteenth century, he had granted, as it is stated, for his coat, *gules* a chevron between three fleur-de-lis, and in chief a lion rampant *or*.

Stephen Perrot is also called Trevor in some pedigrees, and is said to have been the son of Richard, or, according to another account, Adam Perrot; but of these statements there appears to be no satisfactory proof.

The arms of Meirchion are given, *gules* a chevron between three roses *argent*; or otherwise, *argent* on a chevron *azure*, three garbes *or*. In the quarterings of the Perrot shield given in the memoirs of the posthumous works of Sir Robert Naunton, the arms are erroneously given, *gules* three chevronelles *argent*,—the coat assigned to Jestyn ap Gwrgant, and probably used by his descendants in compliment to the Clare family.



SIR ANDREW PERROT, said to be the son and heir of Stephen, had, in addition to his son William, Catharine, who married her cousin, Caradog of Newton, near Milford in Rhos. This family took subsequently the name of Newton; and Sir Richard Newton, seventh in descent from this Caradog or Cradoc, married Emma, daughter of Sir Thomas Perrot and Alice Picton. Sir Richard Newton, Lord Chief Justice of England, was made Justice of the Common Pleas in 1439, and died 1444. He lies buried on the south side of the cathedral at Bristol. Cradog of Newton, as well as his wife Catharine, Perrot in descent, was descended in the fifth degree from Rhydderch ap Jestyn. He bore *argent* on a chevron *sable*, three garbes *or*.

Sir Andrew is said to have built Narberth Castle and the church of St. Andrew. Fenton, without giving his authority, states that Narberth fell to the lot of Stephen Perrot on the first introduction of the Normans under Arnulph de Montgomery, which took place at the close of the eleventh century. This is evidently an error, as in that case Stephen could not have been the father, or almost the grandfather, of Andrew, as already explained. Fenton thinks there is little doubt that Andrew Perrot

built the church of St. Andrew's at Narberth, from the similarity of names, and mentions other instances in Pembrokeshire where founders of churches did the same thing. But, however this may be, the Narberth property does not seem to have remained in the family, since it was enumerated among the possessions of Roger the great Earl of March, *temp.* Edward III. On his attainder the estate fell to the Crown, but was afterwards restored to his grandson, and continued in the family till it came to Richard Duke of York, heir to the last Roger Earl of March. (Fenton.) This appears by an inquisition taken 8 Henry VI. A license of alienation was then granted to the Duke of York to sell the said lordship to John, Bishop of St. David's, and Griffith ap Nicolas; which Griffith conveyed it to his second son, Owen, the husband of Alice, daughter of Harry Malefant by Alice Perrot, and the founder of the families of Upton in Pembrokeshire and Lechdonny in Caermarthenshire. By some means or other, soon after it came again to the Crown in the first year of Edward IV until the seventh of Henry VIII (according to Fenton), who granted it to the great Rhys ap Thomas. On the attainder of his grandson, Rice Griffiths, it once more relapsed to the Crown, and was subsequently granted to Barlow of Slebech. It was inhabited, according to Fenton, as late as 1657 or 1677 by one Richard Castell; perhaps some descendant of the house of Castleton, the heir of which family Stephen Perrot married. (See p. 11.) It was afterwards purchased by Richard Knox, Esq. (*Cambrian Register*, vol. i, p. 124.) There are only a few fragments remaining of the castle.

Andrew's wife was Janet Mortimer, daughter of Ralph Mortimer, lord of Wigmore, Justice of Gwynedd, by Gwladys, daughter of the Princess Joan, and of Llewelyn ap Yorwerth. A branch of the Mortimers were long settled at Coedmore in Cardiganshire, and seem to have become extinguished in the beginning of the seventeenth century, as regards the eldest line.

They bore, according to L. Dwnn,—1, *gules*, two lions

rampant *or*, armed and langued *gules*; 2, Tewdor, with the name of Mereddydd, the lord of Cemaes,—a very different bearing from that of the Earls of March, or its variations of the Chirk and Kelmarsh Mortimers.¹



The wife of WILLIAM PERROT, son and heir of Andrew Perrot, was Jane, or, according to other accounts, Margaret, daughter and coheir of Sir Walter Harford or Hereford, and who is said to have brought to her husband nine inheritances. This family seems to have been extinct at the time of L. Dwnn's visitation, although the name of Harford or Hereford is still not unknown in South Wales. This family was settled in Caermarthen-shire, near the Teify; and the first of them, Peter, is said to be contemporary with William Rufus.

The Harfords bore *gules*, three eagles displayed *arg.* membered and beaked *azure*.

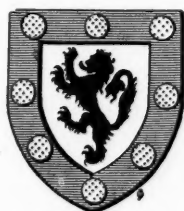


The only known issue of William Perrot was PETER, who married Mary or Mably, daughter of Harry Canaston

¹ In the editorial notes to L. Dwnn (vol. i, p. 274) are two errors: 1, Stephen is said to have come in the reign of Edward I; which is evidently too late, as that of Henry I, the time usually assigned, seems too early. 2, Elinor is described as the wife of Andrew Perrot, whereas she was his mother.

of Canaston near Narberth. Little seems to be known of this family; and even the site of the mansion house, according to Fenton, is undecided. That author mentions a deed from Canaston the elder, of Canaston, to his kinsman, Edmund Sherburne, in the time of Henry VI; so that Mary or Mably Canaston was apparently not, as she is described, the sole heiress of that property. The name was, however, probably Kynaston, although Vincent has Caveston. (See note, L. Dwnn, p. 89.)

The arms are stated to be, *argent* within a *bordure azure* bezanté, a lion rampant *sable* armed and langued *gules*.¹



STEPHEN PERROT is the only known child of Peter. His wife was Mably, sole heir of Sir William Castell of Castle-y-towyn, or Castleton, in Pembrokeshire. There are two places of this name near Orielson, called Upper and Lower Castleton. This family also appears to have been long extinct; so that she is probably, as described, its sole heiress.

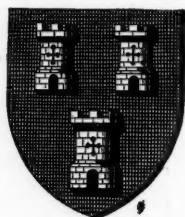
This Stephen had two sons, John and Thomas. From the younger of the sons is derived the Scotsborough line, which ended in Catharine Perrot after seven descents. He had probably also two daughters: Lettys, the wife of John ap Gronwy of Kil y sant; and Catharine, the wife of Evan ap Gwylm of Cemaes. These two females, whose marriages are given in L. Dwnn, must be assigned to this Stephen, as they would be much too early or too late for the two other Stephen Perrots that occur.

From the Kilysant family is derived that of the

¹ In the pedigree of Mr. Bransby Francis it is given *arg.* a chevron *gules* between three talbots.

Philipps of Picton ; and from Evan ap Gwylm come the Owens of Henlys, in Cemaes, the representative of whom is the present baronet, Sir Thomas D. Lloyd of Bronwydd.

The arms of Castleton are, *sable* three castles *argent*. L. Dwnn erroneously gives the field as *gules*.



The wife of JOHN PERROT was Jane, daughter and heir of Sir John Joyce of Prendergast ; a place so named from Maurice de Prendergast who joined Strongbow in his expedition to Ireland, and seems to have left there many descendants of that name. The estate, however, does not seem to have passed into the family of the Perrots, although Jane is called her father's heir, as the heiress subsequently fell to a Wogan, after whom the Cadarns or Cathernes and the Stepneys were its successive proprietors. Of this latter family, Alban Stepneth, whose name frequently occurs in the proceedings connected with Sir John Perrot, the Lord Deputy of Ireland, married Mary Phillips, whose mother was Jane, a sister of the Lord Deputy. (L. Dwnn, vol. i, p. 180.)

We find in the Malefant pedigree that Stephen Malefant married Alice Perrot. Her father's name is not given ; but she appears to have preceded, by three generations, Jane, daughter of the first Sir Thomas Perrot, who married Philip Elliott, also descended from the Malefants. As this Alice was probably of the Haroldstone family (for the Scotsborough branch had hardly yet taken root), she is apparently the daughter of John Perrot and Jane Joyce ; or perhaps of his son Peter, whose wife's name was also Alice. (L. Dwnn, vol. i, p. 164.)

In the genealogy of Gruffyth ap Nicholas, we find his son Owain married to Alice daughter of Harry Malefant and Alice Perrot; but as one of the three wives of Gruffyd ap Nicholas was the daughter of the said Sir Thomas Perrot, it is evident that this second Alice Perrot, whoever she was, could not have been the wife of Stephen Malefant.

The arms of Joyce are, *gules* three nettle leaves, slipped *argent*.



PETER PERROT, son and heir of John, is sometimes called knight and sometimes esquire. He married Alice, daughter and heir of Sir Richard Harold, knight, of Haroldstone, which probably became the principal residence of the family instead of Yestinton, or Eastington,¹ in the parish of Rhoscrowther. Her mother was Chilian le Gras, daughter of Adam le Gras (L. Dwnn, vol. i, p. 134). The wife of Adam le Gras was Elizabeth, daughter and heir (?) of Robert Martin, lord of all Cemaes. Sir John Perrot possessed certain property in Cemaes at the time of his attainder; and it is not improbable that this property came into the family by this marriage of Peter Perrot.

In a case of award between the Priory of Haverfordwest and Sir Thomas Perrot, the grandson of this Peter, we learn that a Richard Harold had presented the church of Haroldstone to the Priory. Whether this Richard was the donor is uncertain. His grandfather also bore the same name.

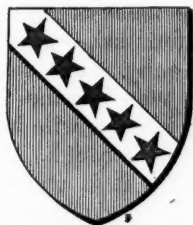
The relics of Haroldstone are still to be seen near

¹ This house is assigned by Mr. J. H. Parker to the thirteenth century. The hall, lit at each end by a small window of two trefoil-headed lights, occupies the entire first floor. The rooms below are vaulted.

Haverfordwest, and consist of some walls and a tower called "the Steward's Tower," a faithful representation of which forms the frontispiece of the sixth volume of the present series of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. This tower is the oldest portion of the present remains, but later than the time of Alice Harold, through whom the property came into the Perrot family. Haroldstone appears from this time to have been their favourite residence, and formed a portion of the marriage settlement of Mary Barclay, the mother of the Lord Deputy; but was afterwards surrendered to him, on certain terms, by an agreement dated 4 Edward VI. Fenton was not aware of this proceeding, as he conjectures that certain exchanges of land with Barlow of Slebech were made by Sir John with a view to making it his residence after his mother's death. The equivalent given in exchange was the manor of Hubberston, the site of Pill Priory, and other rich lands near Milford Haven. Fenton states also he had seen the deed; but he does not state where, or mention the date. He also says that Sir John Perrot seldom saw Haroldstone but as a visitor. This is probably not correct; for the interest he seems to have taken in Haverfordwest would tend to show that he resided much at Haroldstone until he had the grant of Carew Castle from Queen Mary. The subsequent history of the place is obscure. It probably was returned, with the rest of the estates, by the crown to Thomas, the Lord Deputy's son, on whose decease the estates were resumed by the crown. It became, however, by some means, the property and residence of Sir James Perrot, the illegitimate son of Sir John, who bequeathed it to Sir Herbert Perrot, and, according to a statement communicated by Mr. Le Hunte of Astramont, Wexford, *not in consequence of any blood connexion, but merely from the similarity of name*. This information Mr. Le Hunte obtained from an ancient collection of pedigrees some time since entrusted to him, but which is believed to be now somewhere in North Wales. It seems to have been subsequently sold by Sir Herbert Perrot or

his descendants, as it at present forms no portion of the land inherited from that family by the present Sir John Packington of Westwood.

The arms of Harold are, *gules* on a bend *argent*, five mullets *sable*. In Mr. Francis' pedigree, before mentioned, this coat is quartered with semé of pellets, a lion rampant *sable*.



The wife of STEPHEN PERROT, son and heir of Peter, was Ellen, daughter and heir of Sir John Howell of Woodstock. Fenton, in alluding to the fact that, in the survey of Sir John's Perrot's estate, certain hives of bees were found to be his property, says erroneously that the manor and possessions of Woodstock came to the Perrots through the marriage of Peter Perrot. It was his son Stephen who married the heiress of Woodstock. Her mother was Eleanor Hill. (Philpot's *Stem. Var.*) Stephen married a second wife, Margaret, daughter of Stephen Stepney. By this second marriage he had Henry and Agnes, wife of William Warren of Warrington. A small farm, called Warriston, lies between Pembroke and Cosbeston, and by tradition is said to have belonged to the Perrots. It is, however, possible that Warrington is the Anglicised form of Tre-Waryn, or Trewern, near Nevers, where the Warrens flourished for several generations. In their pedigree, moreover, we find that William Warren of Trewern married Ann, daughter of Philip Perrot. This is the only instance of a Philip Perrot; and as he would be contemporaneous with Stephen, it is not improbable that there has been some mistake in the name. The Warrens of Trewern quartered the arms of several of the Haroldstone Perrots,

such as those of Meirchion, Castleton, Joyce of Prendergast, Harold, and Howell of Woodstock; but they must have been obtained through some other marriage than this, unless Agnes was her father's sole surviving heir by his second marriage. But even in that case she could not have been entitled to the quarterings. By his first wife, Stephen Perrot, besides his son Thomas, had another daughter, of the name of Ann or Agnes,—for the names are often confounded,—who became the wife of William White of Tenby. The sole issue of this Ann or Agnes was Ann, who became the second wife of Roger Marychurch; his first wife being Jane, daughter of David Perrot of Scotsborough.

In the Cawdor MSS. it is stated that Roger Marychurch married Jane, the daughter of Thomas Perrot. This appears to be an error. Sir Thomas Perrot had, indeed, a daughter Jane; but she was the wife of Philip Elliott. She may have been confounded with her namesake of the Scotsborough house.

Stephen Perrot was alive, and father of an adult son, in 1403, as he and John Castlemartin are named in Sir Francis A'Court's commission to be receivers of money raised for Owen Glendower's benefit. (Fenton.)

The arms of Howell are, *azure*, a falcon displayed *argent*, beaked and membered *or*. In Philpot's *Stemmata*, L. Dwnn, and elsewhere, the field is given *gules*. The late Mr. Morris of Shrewsbury gave them as *azure*.



SIR THOMAS PERROT, the heir of Stephen, had for his wife Alice or Jane, daughter and heir of Sir John ap William ap Thomas ap Sir William Picton. She was a rich heiress, for she is said to have brought into her hus-

band's family several estates; but among them certainly not that of Picton Castle, although she is sometimes called her father's heir. To this Sir Thomas, in connexion with Henry Malefant, a commission (14 Nov., 4 Hen. IV) was issued by Sir Francis A'Court to raise certain sums in Carew and other places, and to pay £200 in silver to Owen Glendwr, on condition of a cessation of hostilities. The money was to be first transferred to Stephen Perrot and John Castlemartin. (See Fenton.) The Henry Malefant here mentioned is probably the nephew of Stephen Malefant, who married Alice Perrot. (L. Dwnn.)

Sir Thomas Perrot, in addition to the estates acquired by his marriage, seems to have acquired other properties by purchase: thus there is in existence a deed by John Milis or Mills, of Rousemarket (Rhosmarket), conveying to Sir Thōmas Perrot one burgage lying between the lands of Richard Meiler on the east side, and the public road on the left, below the town of Rhosmarket. This indenture was made on the Feast of the Nativity of the Virgin, 26th Henry VI. The witnesses are, Robert Naysh, or rather Nash, and John Jourdan and others.

The family of Nash settled early in Pembrokeshire, and intermarried with some of the leading families. Thus Arnold Nash married a daughter of Sir John Wogan; and his grandson, Thomas, of Jeffreston, married Eva, daughter of Jenkyn Scourfield of the Moat, by Jane daughter of Sir William Wogan. The arms of Nash are variously given; but Edmonson states them, *sable*, on a chevron between three greyhounds passant *argent*, as many sprigs of ashen leaves proper. The other witness, Jordan, was probably one of the Jordans of Rhosmarket.

Five years before this deed, William, son of John Walys, granted to Thomas Perrot all the lands, tenements, etc., lately the property of Hugh Walys, clerk. This deed is signed 19 June, 21 Henry VI, at Rhosmarket; the witnesses being Thomas Philpot, Richard Meiller (evidently the person mentioned in the previous deed). In this deed Thomas Perrot is called esquire,

in the previous one knight; so that he must have been knighted between the dates of the two deeds.

Sir Thomas is said to have died 1461. He was probably at the battle of Mortimer's Cross, although he must have been far advanced in years, since he was an adult in 1403. In the list of those who fought at Mortimer's Cross, on the Lancastrian side, given in *William of Worcester* (Nasmith's ed., p. 328), occurs the name of Sir Thomas Perrot of Herford West.¹ As Haroldstone is so close to the town of Haverfordwest, Sir Thomas might easily have been described as of the former place.

It may be as well here to give the lists in full, as so many Welsh names occur:—

“Ex parte Regis Henrici VI et Margaretæ Reginae isti Domini (*sic*) fuerunt contra Regem Edwardum tunc Comitem de March:

“Comes Pembroke evadebat fugiens de bello.

“Comes Wyltshyr fugiens de campo in principio belli.

“Sir John Skydmore, habuit 30 servientes.

“Sir Thomas Perot de Herford West.

“Thomas ap Griffith et filii Gryffyth Nicholas.

“Ewen (Owen) ap Griffiths.” [There seems to be some confusion here, unless some other Griffith than Gryffyth ap Nicholas is meant. Owen, the younger son of that powerful Welshman, was in the ranks of the Yorkists. Thomas, the elder, was at home. Perhaps the correct reading should be,—“Thomas ap Griffiths, Ewen ap Griffith filii Gryffyth Nicholas.” But this reading does not remove the difficulty.]

“Ex parte Edwardi IV Regis Angliæ presens ipsemet:

“Dominus de Stafford, de Southwyke, de Somerset.

“Dominus Herbert de Raglan, Comes Pembroke.”

¹ William of Worcester invariably calls Hereford by the name of Herford East, to distinguish it, apparently, from Herford West, or Haverfordwest. In a deed (1303) of Galfrid Hascard, of an agreement with David de Rupe, we find “*Harford*.” What was the original form of the name has been sometimes doubted. A warrant to the Lord Deputy exists in the Record Office, in which it is clearly written “*Herefordensis in occidentali parte*.” Still, however, on the other side, there are abundant proofs that the name of Haverfordwest was in use in very early times.

[William Herbert was made Earl of Pembroke 1468, and perished the next year, at Banbury, by the Lancastrians.]

"Dominus Fitzwater Radclyff de Norff.

"Sir Roger Vaughan, Chevalier de South Walys.

"Sir Herbert, frater Domini Herbert de Ragland.

"Dominus Wallerus Deverio (Dévereux), Dominus Ferreres de Charteley.

"Dominus Audley de Herefordshyr.

"Reginaldus Gray, Baro de Bonelli de Herefordshyre, alias Lord Gray Mylton.

"Sir John Lynell, Chevalier de comitatu Heref.

"Sir Ricardus de Croft, Castell de comitatu Heref., Chevalier.

"Sir William de Knylle, Chevalier de comitatu Heref."

"Similiter isti armigeri fuerunt cum Edwardo Rege Quarto apud bellum de Mortymer Crosse:—

"William Walwaye (? Walwayn).

"Ricardus Haclethes.

"Jacobus Brygges.

"Reginaldus Brygges, pater fuit de guerra.

"Johannes Welyngton.

"Sir John, Sir William, Sir Morys, Skydemore, fratres, milites in armis Franciæ." [A Sir John Scudamore married Maud, daughter of Griffith ap Nicholas, by his second wife, Margaret Perrot.]

"Mr. Harper de Welyngton, homo belli.

"Johannes Mylewater, filius Milewater, recep. Ducis Ebor., homo de guerra ff. (Franciæ).

"Henry ap Gryffyths, homo de guerra." [This may have been one of the sons of Gryffyth ap Nicolas by his second or third wife.]

"William Thomas.

"Walterus Mutton, homo in guerra ff.

"Jacobus de Ash, pater ejus Hopkyn Ash, homo guerræ Franciæ, homo.....

"Philip Vaughan de la Hay, Capitaneus de Hay, homo guerræ in Francia, nobilior armiger lanceatus inter omnes alios, fuit occisus apud obcidium castrî de Har-

laugh (Harlech) per librillam, et nullus homo honoris occisus ibidem præter ipsum.

“Byneham.

“Johannes Blewet de comitatu Herefordiæ.”

Sir Thomas was certainly dead before 1465; in which year his widow, Johanna, makes a deed of gift of all her lands, tenements, services, etc., in the counties of Pembroke and Caermarthen and in the lordships of Haverfordwest and Pebidiauk, to her son Thomas, the son and heir of Sir Thomas Perrot, her late husband. The deed bears date 17 April, 3 Edw. IV. Whether her husband had bequeathed these estates to her, or whether she still held them herself in virtue of certain marriage contracts, is uncertain.

About the commencement of the reign of Edward IV a dispute seems to have arisen between Sir Thomas Perrot and the Prior of St. Thomas the Martyr at Haverfordwest, respecting the services in the church of Haroldstone. The question was referred to the arbitration of John Cantor, Bachelor of Laws; David Robin; and Peter Richard, Rector of Burton,—spelt Bourton. The award was given 1464, and decided that the prior and brethren should appoint a fit person to perform the services at Haroldstone, which were to be matins, mass, and vespers, on all ordinary Saints' days; and on the greater festivals to give primes and vespers, unless hindered by proper causes. Sir Thomas Perrot is described as the principal parishioner, and his successors were to have power in fixing certain times for services. Besides this there were to be two masses a week, on the fourth and sixth days, if any parishioners were present. The priest appointed was also to visit the sick, and administer the Sacraments at proper times to the parishioners; but to be supplied with wine and all other necessities. It is from this dispute that we learn that a Sir Richard Harold gave the church of Haroldstone to the priory. Whether this was the last Sir Richard, the father of Alice, wife of Peter Perrot, or his grandfather of the same name, is now uncertain (p. 13).

All the pedigrees call the wife of Sir Thomas Perrot Alice; so that either this must have been an error, or Sir Thomas must have married a second wife named Jane or Johanna; of which second marriage, however, no mention occurs in L. Dwnn or elsewhere, as far as has been ascertained.

Besides his heir, Thomas, Sir Thomas Perrot had a son, 1, John, of whom nothing is known; 2, Jane, wife of Philip Elliot; 3, Ellen, wife of Richard Wyriott; 4, Margaret, the second wife of Gruffydd ap Nicholas. In Philpot's *Stem. Var.* she is described as Janet, daughter of Thomas Perrot and Jane Guise; whereas she was his sister, and her name was Margaret; 5, Emma, the wife of Sir Richard Newton, Lord Chief Justice of England.

Philip Elliot, the husband of Jane Perrot, was of Erwer (now called Amroth Castle) in Pembrokeshire. It is remarkable that there were at least four intermarriages with this family and the Perrots; three of them in successive generations, and in each case the wife was a Jane Perrot.

John Elliott, son of John Elliott by the second Jane Perrot, married Lettys, daughter of William ap David ap Griffiths of Kidwelly, by Alson, daughter of Richard ap Owain and his wife, Catharine Perrott, of the Pill, Devonshire. Who this Catharine Perrot was is uncertain; but she seems to have been an heiress, for her daughter, Alson, had a son by her first husband, John Williams of Bonville Court; and this son quartered the Perrot arms.

Ellen Perrot married Richard Wyriott, father of Thomas father of Harry father of George, whose daughter and heir, Elizabeth, conveyed Orielson to Hugh Owen.

Margaret Perrot was the second wife of Gruffydd ap Nicholas of Newton, the grandfather of the celebrated Sir Rhys ap Thomas, of whom Lord Dynevor is the lineal descendant. His first wife was Mably, daughter of Meredith ap Harry Dwnn. The third was Jane, daughter and coheir of Jenkyn ap Rhys ap David. He was a man of great power, and died fighting in the ranks of the Yorkists at Mortimer's Cross. He might

have been expected to have been on the other side with his father-in-law, Sir Thomas Perrot. This apparent anomaly, however, is accounted for by his history given in the *Cambrian Register*, vol. i. He seems to have been as violent as he was powerful. He was at deadly feud with Humphry Duke of Buckingham on account of some ancient family dispute; with Richard Duke of York on account of certain lands claimed in Lyesfrans (? Llysyfran), and Newhouse in the county of Hereford; and lastly, with Jasper Earl of Pembroke, who obtained from the Crown a grant of the castle of Kilgerran, of which Nicholas was at that time captain. Lord Whittney was sent to arrest him; and the case was opened at Caermarthen, when it was discovered that the commission was lost. It had, in fact, been stolen the night before by Owen, the younger son of Griffith ap Nicholas; on which the accused, whose attendants were numerous and well armed, declared the English lord an impostor, and only allowed him to escape immediate punishment as such, by wearing the colours and badge of Griffith, and reporting to the king that the said Nicholas was an honest and loyal Welshman, entirely innocent of all the charges made against him. He was, however, subsequently proceeded against for abetting and aiding Philip ap Howell of Knockelas within the lordship of Molenith. This fresh attack on him induced him to join Richard Duke of York. He was soon after recognized and seized at Hereford; but escaped by the aid of Sir John Scudamore, who had married Maud, his daughter by his second wife, Margaret Perrot. On the death of the Duke of York at Wakefield, he joined his son, the Earl of March, at Gloucester, with eight hundred men well appointed and armed. He fell on the battlefield at Mortimer's Cross. His son Owen was also present on the occasion, and led the pursuit against the Earl of Pembroke.

The apparent placing by William of Worcester of the sons of Griffith on the Lancastrian side, has been already alluded to. Thomas, the elder of his two sons by his first

wife, Mably Dwenn, had been left at home. The younger one, Owen, after his father's death-wound, succeeded to his command, pursued the Earl of Pembroke, and returned in time to find his father still living. Unless, therefore, the Thomas and Owen described as "filii Griffiths" (and this is evidently the correct reading), are the sons of some other Griffiths, they must be the sons of Nicholas ap Griffiths by other venters. By Margaret Perrot he had, indeed, a son also called Thomas; whence the Thomas of the first marriage was distinguished as "Hynaf," or the elder; and in the same way he may have had a second son Owen. But still it seems strange that if even there had been such sons, they should be found fighting against their father and their brother.

Thomas Hynaf, who had been left at home, married the heiress of Abermarlais, and had by her a son John, the ancestor of Johns of Hafod in Cardiganshire, and of Sir Thomas Jones, who married the widow of Sir Thos. Perrot, and mother of the Lord Deputy. Thomas ap Griffith went to Burgundy, where he married Elizabeth, daughter of Philip Duke of Burgundy, by dispensation from the Pope, for his first wife was still alive. Other accounts state she was the daughter of James of Burgundy, second son of Philip; but he must have been an illegitimate son, as Philip had but one son, Charles the Bold. The author of the life of Griffith ap Nicholas, who lived in the time of James I, says: "I find in the collection of one Perrot of Herefordshire, that she was the daughter of Francis, second son of Philip Duke of Burgundy, and one of the maids of honour to Queen Catharine, the widow of Henry V." On his return to Wales, Thomas seems to have had numerous duels with Henry ap Gwylim of Court Henry, in which, being an expert swordsman, he was always victorious. He next quarrelled with William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, for some reason or other; which quarrel a Tuberville, on behalf of the earl, took up, and lost his life at the hands of Thomas. His last engagement was with one David Gough, near Pennal in Merioneth, in which he was

again victorious; but although he killed his adversary, he was so exhausted by his own wounds that he lay on the ground with his face downwards; in which position he was run through by some person, probably an attendant of David Gough. The present tumulus at Pennal is supposed to cover his remains.

Thomas had five sons—Morgan, who joined the Yorkists; David, who was a Lancastrian, the celebrated Rhys; David the younger,—for it was not uncommon to have more than one son of the same name,—and John. When Morgan was blockading the Earl of Pembroke in his own castle at Pembroke, David, collecting and arming a large number of peasants, rescued the earl, and conveyed him to Tenby, whence he escaped to Britany. David was, however, anxious not to be identified with this rescue, and therefore he did not employ his own recognized followers. He was usually called “David Keffil cwtte,” from his horse, the ears of which were cut, the nose slit, and the tail docked. Besides these mutilations, he had branded him all over with strange figures for the purpose of frightening his enemies. It was on this horse that he made the wonderful leap when pursued by his enemies. Morgan and David both dying without issue, the large estates of the family fell on the third son, Rhys ap Thomas, famous for the part he took in placing Henry VII upon the throne.

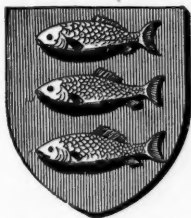
The children of Griffiths ap Nicholas by his wife Margaret Perrot, as far as can be ascertained, are,—1, Thomas, who may be the one mentioned among the Lancastrians at Mortimer's Cross; 2, Maud, the wife of Sir John Scudamore of Kenchurch, who also seems to have been on the same side; Margaret, the first wife of Thomas Griffiths of Llanbedr Pont-y-Steven, in Cardiganshire.

Griffith ap Nicholas bore, *argent*, a chevron between three ravens *sable*.

Emma, the remaining daughter of Sir Thomas Perrot, was the wife of Sir Richard Newton, Lord Chief Justice of England. He was, as before stated, made Justice of the

Common Pleas in 1439, and died 1444, and was buried on the south side of the cathedral at Bristol. The family name was Cradock, and they were originally of Ystrad Towy in Caermarthenshire, and Newton¹ in Rhos in Pembrokeshire. The first of the family, Howell ap Gronwy, married a granddaughter of Richard Earl of Clare. His father is said to be Rhytherch ap Jestyn ap Owain ap Howell Dda. His son, Cradog, who is described as of Newton only, as already noticed, married the daughter of Sir Andrew Perrot; so that Sir Richard Newton was distantly related to his wife. The family seems to have continued the name of Cradok until the time of the Lord Chief Justice, who first assumes the name of Newton. The arms of Cradok, already stated to be *argent*, on a chevron *sable* three garbes *or*, are very different from the more ordinary coat of the three boars' heads.

The arms of Picton are variously given as three salmons, or roaches, or pikes, *argent* on a field of *gules*. The last is the correct one, in allusion to the name. In the cut they are intended, by mistake, for roaches.



The wife of THOMAS PERROT was Janet daughter of John Wise or Guise, paternally descended from Philip Duke of Guise. The first member of this family that occurs is Philip Gwys or Guise, described as lord of Wiston, whose daughter and coheir, Margaret, or Gwenllian, married Sir Walter Wogan, who is also called lord of Wiston, but probably only in virtue of this marriage. (L. Dwnn, p. 107.) This Margaret was the grandmother

¹ Newton, about a mile from Milford, still retains portions of a large building of the Elizabethan character.

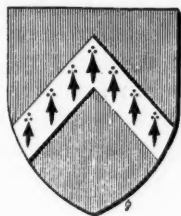
of that Sir Matthew Wogan who married Alice the sister of Eleanor, the wife of the first Stephen Perrot. Wiston, which is thought by some to have taken its name from the Guise or Wise family, was for many generations the property of the Wogan family, who, as stated above, seem to have acquired it by Margaret the daughter of Philip Guise. The present remains consist of the original Norman keep erected on a lofty artificial tumulus, with traces of external earthworks. It is probable that, after the destruction of the castle in 1220, by Llewelyn, it was not rebuilt; but that another one was erected on the site of the present mansion house. The family existed up to the close of the last century, when the estate was purchased by the grandfather of the present Earl of Cawdor.

There is in the Public Records a long schedule of deeds, grants, and fines, made in the time of Elizabeth; and, no doubt, on the occasion of the attainder of the Lord Deputy. Among them is a deed from John Methelan to John Wise; another by Thomas Brown, conveying the moiety of one messuage to John Wise and Margaret his wife; a portion of an ancient deed to John Wise, about a messuage and land in Pembroke-shire; a fine raised by John Wise on Thomas Petyvine, and Margaret his wife, for a portion of two messuages in Pembroke; a deed of Jane Meiller, daughter and heir of David Meiller, to John Wise, concerning one messuage and three acres and a half of land in North-lake *alias* Threlakes; a deed of J. Wise to David ap Warren, and Margaret his wife, of lands, etc., giving them a life interest therein; another deed, where J. Wise is described as of Pembroke, to the same David and his wife, concerning messuages and lands in Lambereston; a release of John Wise to T. Kyng, clerk, for the term of J. Wise's life, for the third part of one burgage in Pembroke; a final agreement between John Wise of Pembroke, plaintiff, and Thomas Pety Vigne and his wife Margaret, for two messuages in Pembroke; a release of John Eynon, jun., to William David,

clerk, of all lands, tenements, services, etc., in Pembroke, Tenby, Westpenn, Llandiam, Lambereston, Angle, and elsewhere, in the county of Pembroke; two indentures of David Warren and Margaret his wife, made to John Wise, of all lands, tenements, etc., in Pembroke, East Llandiam, Hoham, Lambereston; acquittance of Richard Lile to John Wise; letter of the steward of Jane or Joanna Meiler, daughter and heir of David Meiler of Mylesston, to David Brown, to put John Wise, Esq., in possession of one messuage and three acres and a half in Northloke, called "Threlakes"; letter of the bailiff of David ap Jenan ap Warryn, and his wife Margaret, to Henry Macheland, to put John Wise in possession of all messuages, lands, lordships, in Pembroke, East Landian, Hoham, and Lambrook; another indenture between this David and his wife Margaret, and John Wise, about the same messuage, etc.; deed of J. Carnell de Maynsetham, and Alice his wife, to John Wise, concerning one burgage, garden, and one acre, in Redhill; release of Leonard Martyn, son and heir of Richard Martyn, to John Wise and his wife Agnes, about one messuage and three acres of land in Vale, etc.; acquittance of James Howell, of Treffloyne, to John Wise of all actions against the said John Wise.

In a pedigree communicated by Miss Angharad Lloyd of Rhyl, Thomas Perrot is said to have married twice: first, Jane, daughter of Thomas White; and secondly, a daughter of Henry Wogan; both of which statements are erroneous. According to the same authority he died 23 July, 1474. The only known issue of Thomas Perrot and Jane Wise, is Jane, the wife of John Elliot of Erwer, and his son and heir, William.

The arms of Wise are, *gules a chevron ermine*.



The wife of SIR WILLIAM PERROT was a daughter of Sir Harry Wogan. Her Christian name is variously given as Margaret, Alice, and Jane. The latter one is given by L. Dwnn, and is the correct one, as proved by her will, where she calls herself Johanna. Her mother was Margaret, daughter of the great Sir William ap Thomas of Raglan, and sister of William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. Margaret's mother was Gladis, daughter of David ap Llewelyn ap Howell Vaughan, better known as David Gam. The four children of Sir William ap Thomas, knighted by Henry IV for his services in France, were, William Earl of Pembroke, Sir Richard of Colebrook, Elizabeth, wife of Sir Henry Stradling; Margaret, wife of Sir Harry Wogan. The mutilated effigies of Sir William ap Thomas and his wife Gladis, are in Abergavenny Church.

Sir William Perrot may have probably succeeded to the family estate about 1474. His own will was not dated; but probate was granted 7 June, 1503. He calls himself William Perrot of Haroldstone, knight, and directs his body to be buried in the Priory church of St. Thomas the Martyr at Haverfordwest, before the picture or statue (*imagine*) of the Saviour in the chancel. He bequeaths to the fabric of St. David's cathedral 10s.; to the prior and convent of St. Thomas the Martyr, £10; to his own parish church of St. Ishmael's, near Haverfordwest, his best velvet gown; to the preaching friars of St. Saviour's, Haverfordwest, 5s.; to the rector of St. Ishmael's aforesaid, in lieu of tithe he may have forgotten to pay, 6s. 8d.; to his daughters,—Anna, £10; to Alicia, £60; to Margaret, 50 (?); and Isabella, £40, as marriage portions. The residue he leaves to his son Owen and his wife Johanna or Jane, his executors. The witnesses are, Thomas Wilke, prior of St. Thomas the Martyr; Robert Walshman, rector of St. Andrew's of Roberston in Roos; William Leye, rector of Llangeme (Llangwm?); David John Lett, and others.

According to the pedigree in L. Dwnn (vol. i, p. 165), five daughters are given,—Maud, wife of William

Adams; Jane, wife of Philip Elliott; Alice, wife of Richard Tucker of Sealyham; Joyce, wife of Jankyn ap Howell of Neva; Margaret, wife of William Vaughan of Kilgerran, from whom the Vaughans of Corsygedol in Merioneth.

It will be observed, therefore, that the pedigree and will do not agree. Thus of the five daughters mentioned in the former, we have only two named in the will, viz. Alice and Margaret. The Anna and Isabella of the will are not mentioned in the pedigree; while we have Maud, Jane, and Joyce, not mentioned in the will. This difference of statement is not easily explained, except on the grounds of the inaccuracies of the genealogies.

It is remarkable that no mention is made in the will of his son Jenkin, described as of Caervoriog. How this estate came into the possession of the family is not yet known. The name only occurs twice, namely in L. Dwnn, where Jankyn, the son of Sir William Perrot is described as of that place; the other is an indenture dated 9 July, 17 Henry VII (1502), between William Perrotte (*sic*) of Haroldston, knight, and John Waryn of Llauhaden, gentleman, concerning certain properties formerly the property of "Harry Perrotte, late of Caervoriocke, Esquire," which were divided by the award of Richard Raithour, Doctor of Laws; Treharne ap Morgan and John Walter, Esquires. The particulars are given of the rents and lands, which were apparently small in value, amounting to 52s. 10d. The places mentioned are Penrosse, Caervoriocke, Carn Nedryn Bach, and Newmede.

Jankyn Perrot of Caervoriog had only daughters, and the line was extinguished in an intermarriage with the last male of the Scotsborough branch.

There exists also in the Public Records a deed by which William Hubert *alias* Hoskyn, brother and heir of Robert Hoskyn, Clerk, conveys to William Perrot all his lands, tenements, etc., which the said Robert Hoskyn had received by gift from John Geffry, Clerk, all lying

within the county of Pembroke. The deed is dated 21 Sept., 4 Edw. IV.

A few years afterwards Sir William Perrot executes a power of attorney in favour of John Perrot of Haverfordwest, whom he thus puts in possession of his lordship and manor of Tallacharn in Caermarthenshire. It is dated June 9, 2 Hen. VII.

Who this John Perrot of Haverfordwest is is uncertain, unless it was his uncle John, the younger son of Sir Thomas Perrot. It may, however, have been a son of this John Perrot: at any rate he was probably a near kinsman. It has been stated that Sir William Perrot died at the battle of Hedgecot, or Banbury, in 1469,—a statement disproved by his being alive nearly forty years afterwards. His father-in-law, however, Sir Harry Wogan, and his kinsman, Jankyn Perrot of Scotsborough, were among the slain on that occasion. (See *Warkworth Chronicle*.) The following are the names of those who perished in this battle:—Sir Roger Vaughan, Knight; Harry Wogan, son and heir; Thomas ap Rossehere (Roger) Vaughan, Esquire; Watkin Thomas, son of Roger Vaughan; Yvan ap John of Merwyke; Davy ap Jankyn of Limeric; Harry Done (Dwnn) of Picton; John Done of Kidwelly; Rhys ap Morgan of Ulster; Jankyn Perot of Scotsborough; John Eneand (? Eynion) of Pembrokeshire; and John Contour of Hereford.

An inquisition was taken at Tallacharn, in Caermarthenshire (2 Eliz.), before John Vaughan, gentleman, on the possessions of William Perrot, deceased. Who this William Perrot is is doubtful. It could not have been Sir William Perrot, the father of Sir Owen; nor the brother of the Lord Deputy, whose name was William, as he died near Dublin in 1597. Sir John Perrot, the Lord Deputy, was the owner of Tallacharn at the time of his attainder; so that it appears to have continued in the family down to that period. It is probable that this William is the son of that John Perrot whom we have seen put in possession of the estate as the representative of Sir William Perrot.

The will of his widow, Johanna, also exists; and, as not unusual, in her maiden name, not her married name. It was made a few days before her death, in Nov. 11, 1504, nearly eighteen months after probate of her husband's will. She describes herself as "Johanna Wogan de Haroldston." She directs her body to be buried in the same place as her husband was, in the Priory Church, and leaves 6*s.* 8*d.* to the fabric of St. David's Cathedral, and the same amount to the church of St. Ishmael near Haverford; to the prior and convent of St. Thomas, 20*s.*; to the preaching friars of St. Saviour's, Haverford, 5*s.*; also to the canons of St. Thomas the Martyr, Haverford, aforesaid, 30*s.*, for services for her soul for one month; to John Arnold, the chaplain of Haroldstone, 6*s.* 8*d.* for prayers for her soul. The whole of the residue she gives to her son Owen, her sole executor, as he may direct for the good of her and his souls; Sir Thomas Harry, her father's confessor; John Arnold, Rowland Tanner, David John Litt, and many others being witnesses. The will was proved before Philip Howell, Bachelor in Laws and Vicar-General of the Bishop, in the church of St. Mary, Haverford, 4 December, 1504.

The arms of Wogan are, *argent* on a chief *sable*, three martlets *or*. The field is by some given, *or* not *argent*. There are other varieties of the coat.



SIR OWEN PERROT married Catharine, daughter of Sir Robert Pointz of Iron Acton in Gloucestershire. Her mother was a daughter of Anthony Woodville (made Lord Rivers, and brother of Elizabeth, queen of Edward IV), by his second wife Gwenllian, a daughter of

William Stradling, or Esterling, whose progenitor was one of the twelve knights that came in with Fitzhamon. The family of Pointz seem to have had at one time considerable estates in S. Wales, and to have married into several families of distinction, among others the Baskervilles. Pointz Castle, in Pembrokeshire, probably takes its name from them. Sir Robert Pointz, whose mother was a daughter of Coxe of Skenfrith, Monmouthshire, died 11 Henry VIII. On the occasion of his marriage with Margaret Woodville, her father Anthony, by a deed, 12 Sept. 19 Edward IV, settled on his daughter eight hundred marks; two hundred whereof were to be paid on the sealing of the deed, and the remainder on certain days. In addition, the earl settled on her daughter lands to the yearly value of one hundred marks.

Sir Owen Perrot, who took an active part on the side of Henry of Richmond, is said to have died in 1513, having survived his father but a few years. If, however, this date is correct, his death must have taken place in the latter part of that year, as a deed exists dated the 20th of April of that year, by which he conveys, subject to the proper rent and services due, all his messuages, lands, etc., within the lordship of Pebediauk, now Dewslan, to Masters William Bradhir and William ap Owen, chaplains. It is not stated, however, that the gift was for any specific purpose. His wife, Catharine, is sometimes erroneously called Jane, and her father Henry. The only issue known of this Sir Owen Perrot are, his son and heir, Thomas, Robert and Mary.

In the *Life* of the Lord Deputy, edited by Rawlinson, mention is made of Mr. Perrot, uncle of the Lord Deputy, and reader of Greek to Edward VI (p. 36). The Christian name is not given, but may be safely supplied from the pedigree, which gives Robert as the only paternal uncle of the Lord Deputy.

(To be continued.)

THE CROSS OF ST. DONAT'S.

IN the fourth of the *Sex Dialogi* of Harpsfield, published in 1566 at Paris, under the care of Alan Cope, there occurs a curious account of the well-known figure of the cross, observed in the broken trunk of an ash tree blown down by a storm at St. Donat's in 1559.

Nicholas Harpsfield was an Englishman and arch-deacon of Canterbury. He was an active controversial writer on the Roman Catholic side, and is said by Moreri to have been imprisoned by Queen Elizabeth for twenty-three years. He died in 1582, and among his writings are the above quoted six dialogues, directed against the opponents of the pontificate, the monastic life, the worship of the saints, and that of sacred images. The interlocutors are two, Irenæus, an Englishman; and Critobulus, a German. The account of the St. Donat's cross is contained in the ninth chapter of the fourth dialogue, which chapter relates especially to the attacks of the Magdeburgh Centurionists upon the Easter ceremonial, and to the crosses and other emblems of the passion of Christ which had appeared in the air in those times.

IRENÆUS having related how, in 1559, a Kentish woman (not of the baser sort) being about to put on her under-shift, observed thereon a miraculous figure of a cross, proceeds,—

“Annosa quædam fraxinus in ea regione insulæ, quam veteres olim Cambriam, nos hodie Valliam appellamus, violento ventorum impetu ita est dejecta, ut truncus arboris, licet media sui parte totus vi tempestatis diffusus et dissectus, radicibus tamen adhuc suis inhærescens, ad septem usque pedes è terra exstaret. Ecce vero, cùm ita arbor vasto hiatus distenderetur, in parte arboris interiore crux humano pede longior apparuit: et, quod magis mirere, ejus pars, quæ humi strata est, eandem per omnia crucis figuram referebat. Ut autem res hæc omnibus pæne nostratibus innotesceret, inde factum est, quod, cum crux illa non subito evanuerit, sed aliquot annos in eodem arboris

trunco, non sine ingenti intuentium stupore permanserit, magnus foret ac frequens populi tam raræ et celebris rei visendæ gratia ad eum locum concursus. Qui verò commodè non potuerunt eò se recipere, ii ab aliis impetrarunt, ut ejus crucis vera omni ex parte forma pictoris penicillo impressa ipsis exhiberetur. Quorum tam honestæ hac in re petitioni abunde satisfactum est. Nam sic ad similitudinem prototypi effecta est imago, ut omni ex parte illi responderet, neque quicquam, vel augendæ, vel minuendæ rei gratia additum sit aut detractum. Unde brevi factum est, ut omnium ferè percrebresceret sermone, nec quisquàm ferè esset, qui non vel crucem ipsam viderit, vel ejus effigiem comparaverit, vel certissimis aliunde indiciiis de ea cognoverit. Res tam aperta fuit, ut non negari, Evangelicorum placitis tam repugnans, ut ab eis approbari non potuerit. Utinam, utinam populares mei hujusmodi miraculis divinitus admoniti, Divi Pauli exemplo desinerent Christum in ejus cruce, imagine, membris persequi. Utinam unde exierunt, illuc, id est, ad ovile Christi, amarè cum Petro flentes redirent. Sed hæc facilius est optare, quàm sperare; quanquam neque optare, neque sperare unquam desinam; quàm diu vixero, et illi, quorum interest, ne ego optatis et spè mea frustratus fuero. Ad alterum enim horum Christiana invitat caritas, ad alterum infinita Dei potentia et bonitas. Sed de his aliàs, nunc ad rem. Cum hujus mirificæ crucis multæ picturæ hinc inde distraherentur, una tandem ad meas manus pervenit: quam ut opportunè accidit, jam in sinu habeo, una cum carminibus eidem subscriptis, quæ licet breviter, eleganter tamen et perspicuè rei totius seriem describunt. Quam vero si videre cupis, nolo ea in re cupiditati tuæ deesse.

“CRIT.—Eam mihi in conspectum dari maxime cupio. Nam si magnam ex nuda narratione tua voluptatem cepi; quanto majorem sum capturus ex Imagine vere effecta, que rem quasi presentem oculis subjiciet?

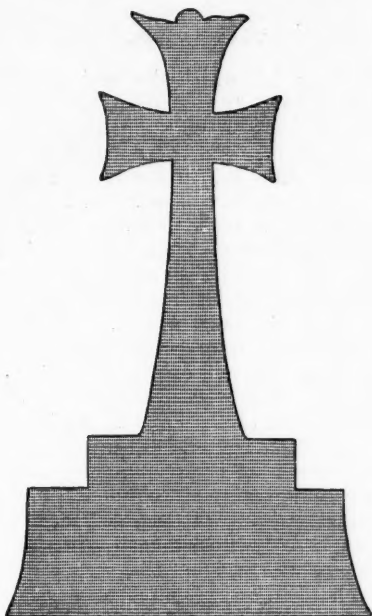
“IREN.—En igitur eam tibi.

“CRIT.—Res sanè admiratione digna est.

“IREN.—Verè hic illud Davidis dici potest: *A domino factum est istud, et est mirabile in oculis nostris.* Sed carmina lege, et confer ea cum cruce, ut videas quam aptè inter se omnia respondeant.

“Recte admoneas.”

Sequitur effigies crucis.



"ANNO DOMINI 1559. XIII KALEND. APRILIS.

"Hanc crucis effigiem, pie Lector, fraxinus ipso,
 Quem legis hîc, anno, mense, dieque dedit.
 Arbor apud Uallos Stradlingi crevit in arvis :
 Hic torquatus eques (si modò quæris) erat.
 Tempestas oritur, fortis confringitur arbor :
 Exhibet hanc mollis deinde medulla crucem.
 Formam charta docet, nux avellana colorem :
 Mensura, expressit quam tibi pictor, erat.
 "Fraxinus hæreticos duros, hominesque rebelles :
 Mites corda viros tecta medulla notat.
 Fraxinei Christi obscurant insignia trunci.
 Obscurata tegunt signa, virosque premunt.
 Sed Libani cedros tandem, hæreticosque rebelles
 Confringet summi ferrea virga Dei.
 Tunc cultusque Dei, pietasque, fidesque vigeant :
 Exseret et celsum crux tua, Christe, caput."

JOANNES FENNUS.

[Dialogi Sex, etc. 4to. Parisiis, 1566, folio 504.]

TRANSLATION.

In that part of our isle which the ancients called Cambria, and we call Wales, the gusty violence of the winds threw down an aged ash tree, so that its butt, although laid open and riven to the centre, yet, anchored by its roots, stood for seven feet above the ground. And lo! in the interior structure of the gaping trunk there appeared a cross rather longer than a man's foot; and, what was more marvellous, the part which lay upon the ground presented the same figure of a cross in all its details. And as the thing was noted by almost all our folk, and the cross did not suddenly disappear, but remained several years in the trunk of the tree, to the great wonder of the beholders, it so happened that there was a frequent and full concourse of people to the place to see so rare and celebrated a sight. Those, too, who could not conveniently go thither, asked others to show them a faithful drawing of the cross in all its details; whose creditable request in this matter was amply satisfied, for a likeness was drawn true to the prototype, answering to it in every part, neither amplifying nor withholding anything for the sake of addition or detraction. Whence, in fine, it happened that it became the subject of almost every conversation; and there was scarce any one who had not either seen the cross, or obtained a fac-simile of it, or in some other way learned the facts about it, on very satisfactory evidence. The thing was too evident to be denied, but too repugnant to the opinions of the Protestants to be admitted by them. Would, would that my countrymen, divinely admonished by such miracles, would cease, after the example of St. Paul, to persecute Christ in his cross, his image, and his members. Would, whence they have gone out, they would return thither,—that is, to the fold of Christ,—weeping bitterly with Peter; but this is easier to wish than to hope. I shall never cease either to wish or hope so long as I shall live, and they whom it concerns that I should not be disappointed in my wishes and my hope; for to one of these Christian charity invites me, and to the other the unbounded power and goodness of God. But of these on another occasion. Now to the matter in hand. Many pictures of this wondrous cross being scattered hither and thither, one at last has fallen into my hands, which, as opportunely happens, I have here with me, with the verses written beneath it, which describe every step of the story briefly, but with elegance and clearly; which, if you wish to see, I will not balk your curiosity.

CRIT.—I much desire to have a view of it; for if I have received so much pleasure from your bare narrative, how much

more shall I derive from the correct delineation, which will, so to speak, bring the figure itself before my eyes?

IREN.—Look you then at it.

CRIT.—The thing is indeed wonderful.

IREN.—In truth we may say with David: "This is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes." But read the verses, and compare them with the cross, that you may see how aptly they answer to it in every part.

CRIT.—Your advice is just.

[Here follows the representation of the cross.]

THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1559. 20TH OF MARCH.

This image of the Cross an ash did shew,
The year, month, day, above recorded, know.
In Wales, good reader, grew the wondrous tree,
On Stradling's lands, a belted knight is he.
The stem was shattered one tempestuous day;
Then the soft centre did this cross display.
Its shape this sheet, the hazel nut its hue,
And for the size thou hast one fourth the true.¹

In the stout ash the heretic behold,
In its soft pith good men of gentler mould.
The rebels, like the ash tree's stubborn pride,
May crush Christ's vassals, and their blazon hide.
But trees and heretics alike can God
Crush, if he will it, with his iron rod.
Then faith, devotion, piety shall spread,
And Christ's own cross lift up to heav'n its head.

It is not probable that this story is pure fabrication; but no naturalist will believe the symmetrical figure represented in the woodcut to have been a *lusus naturæ*, or that any accidental discoloration would assume so regular a form. Harpsfield and his *nostrates* no doubt sincerely regarded the appearance as miraculous; but it seems unnecessary to tax the faith or credulity of their modern representatives to this extent, since it may be accounted for by natural causes. A device—and a

¹ The original line would be—

"The pictured image shows its measure true";

but the drawing has been reduced to one quarter to suit our smaller page.

person conversant with the elegant shaft, still pointing heavenward, in the churchyard of St. Donat's, could be at no loss for an excellent one—deeply carved through the rind of a growing tree into the young wood, would in time be covered by the overlapping of the new bark; while from the want of cohesion between this and the injured wood the figure would remain but little altered, and in time, by successive additions, be buried deep in the trunk, where an accidental fracture might disclose it. In such a case one face of the fracture would, as in the present instance, present a cast or impression of the figure upon the other.

It appears from Froude, who mentions this invention of a cross in a note to his *History of England* (vii, p. 339), that it had reached the ears of Government, and was thought by Cecil important enough to be inquired into. Unfortunately for Sir Thomas Stradling this occurred at a very critical period, in April 1561, just when Philip of Spain had demanded the release of the bishops who were imprisoned in the Tower for refusing the oath of supremacy, and when the leading reformers were greatly alarmed, and Protestant England with them, by a report that Elizabeth was about to be reconciled with Rome. "When I saw this Romish influence toward," wrote Cecil, "I thought it necessary to dull the Papists' expectations by punishing of massmongers for the rebating of their humours," and Sir Thomas Stradling of St. Donat's was accordingly selected to have his humours rebated.

The date of his committal appears to have been early in May; but it was not till the 3rd June, 1561, that he was indicted and convicted at the commission of oyer held at Brentwood in Essex, when his offence was "the having caused four pictures to be made of the likeness of the cross which appeared in the grain of a tree blown down on his estate in Glamorganshire."

There can be no doubt that Cecil thus stopped what might have inflamed the Roman Catholic spirits of South Wales, and have led to a local insurrection in the hands of a race so firm in their convictions, so influen-

tial, and so bold, as the Stradlings. Although the cross, as the instrument of the death of our Lord, has ever been regarded by all Christians as the symbol of their faith, it must be remembered that for many centuries it had been the subject of a regard amounting to adoration, in which the Protestants did not participate. Churches were dedicated to it, invocations addressed to it. "Crux," begins an Anglo-Saxon charter, "que excelsis toto et dominaris Olympo, inclyta lex Domini Christi fundamen." Hence Cecil's precautions were probably neither uncalled for nor severe.

Of the following documents, printed for the first time, from the State Paper Office, the first is Sir T. Stradling's petition from the Tower, giving a very clear account of the whole transaction. The daughter he alludes to as remaining with the old Lady Dormer (Jane Newdigate) at Louvain, was no doubt Damasyn, Sir Thomas's third daughter, who lived with the Countess de Feria, granddaughter to Lady Dormer, and died at Cafra, in Spain, in the spring of 1567.

The second document is a petition to the same effect, but less diffuse. The author of the printed calendar of these papers attributes, probably, to the 5th of June the date of the third document, which is a report from Sir Roger Vaughan and Sir Edward Lewis, in obedience to a commission issued in the preceding May, no doubt upon Sir Thomas' first committal. The report repeats the substance of the commission, and announces that, not having a draughtsman at hand, they, as directed, cut away the part of the tree on which the figure appeared, and sent it up, under seal, to the Privy Council, who do not, however, seem to have preserved it in their archives.

Roger Vaughan was, no doubt, of Dunraven, and Edward Lewis of the Van. William Basset, who did not act, was of Beaupré. Edward Gaines is unknown. Games is the more probable name.

The next, or fourth, paper contains notes of the evidence taken by the justices. Voss and Fleming are

well-known names still found in the district. John Cantlow, or Cantelupe, the vicar, must have been nearly the last of that ancient name in Glamorgan. Miles Button of St. Nicholas, or Worlton, was representative of that family, and probably escheator for the Crown, as his name occurs in inquisitions in that reign. William Carne of Osmond's Ash or Nash, was second son of Richard Carne and father of Sir Edward Carne, Receiver General of South Wales, and a teller of the Exchequer. He was ancestor, in the eighth degree, of the present owner of St. Donat's, whose elder brother is still owner of Nash.

The next, or fifth, paper, is dated eight years later, 21st Dec. 1569; and, though it relates to a different matter, is here inserted because its subject is the same Sir Thomas Stradling, now an infirm old man, and, as it would seem, a partial conformist. It is addressed to "the Council of the Marches of Wales," and is signed by Thomas Carne of Ewenny; Robert Gamage of Coyty, who died 5 Nov., 12 Elizabeth, and was succeeded by John, his heir, then aged thirty-two years; Leyson Price of Briton Ferry; William Jenkin, whose name, in that part of Wales, is scarcely a distinction; Christopher Turbervill of Penlline; and Edward Manxell, whose name is so spelt in the grant by which Margam was conveyed to his father, Sir Rice. Robert and Edward Stradling were two brothers of Sir Thomas, who are well known to have married and settled in Glamorgan.

The only other document is the bond referred to in the preceding paper, dated 15 Oct. 1563, and which may therefore be the time of Sir Thomas' liberation from the Tower.

Sir Thomas Stradling died in 1573, and the usual inquisition was held 13-14 Elizabeth. He was succeeded by his son, Sir Edward, a man of some literary taste, to whom were addressed most of the letters, for the printing of which Glamorganshire is indebted to its late eminent antiquary, the Rev. J. M. Traherne. Sir Edward seems to have recovered the good graces of

the Government, since in 1578 he was conjoined with Sir Edward Mansell in a commission to inquire into a local act of piracy.

The appended papers give some insight into the life of the old knight, and will still be read with interest in the county. The Stradlings were always regarded with much pride by the men of Glamorgan. Their grand old castle with its sheltered church, terraced gardens, and secluded sea-shore, presents much the same general appearance that it may have presented to the last of their race a century and a quarter ago. The park has been disparked, and the timber felled; but the household coat still stands in the windows. The castle has survived the contention of the heirs, the hungry demands of the lawyers, and the long neglect of its stranger lord; and, having been repurchased by the next representative of the ancient race, bids fair to be again inhabited.

The Stradlings, numbering in the estimation of the Welsh, if not in that of more accurate genealogists, twenty-two male descents, were for some time the last of the celebrated twelve knights of Glamorgan, and stood nearly at the head of the gentlemen of their county. They were more addicted to piety and literature than was usual in that remote region. Three of their number were Knights of the Sepulchre, and at least two visited that holy spot. They were by no means indifferent to the history and remains of their native county. They collected, and made good use of, a considerable library. They matched with the blood of Beaufort when at its highest and haughtiest; and in their decline they afforded safe shelter, fitting company, and ample means of study, to the learned and pious Usher.

At the dissolution of the monasteries, when the leading country gentlemen profited largely by ecclesiastical confiscations, the Stradlings retained their old faith, and resisted the tempting means of aggrandisement. A century later, when the Church of England had become established, venerable, and endangered, the Stradling instincts led them again to take the losing side. The

head of the family, his son, his grandson, and five of their cadets, bore arms in conspicuous positions for the king, shared in the dangers of Edgehill and Newbury, and incurred the usual pecuniary losses which fell on the vanquished party. They gained the respect of all men, and the affection of their neighbours and dependents; and the untimely death of the last lord of St. Donat's seems to have been regarded in the county almost as a personal as well as a public calamity.

G. T. C.

STATE PAPERS (DOMESTIC), ELIZABETH. VOL. XVII, No. 18.

To the Quenes Most Xcellent Ma^{te}.

In most humble wyse shewyth unto yo'r hyghnes yo'r feithfull and obedyent Orator Thomas Stradlyng Knyght, p'isonar in yo'r Graces Towre, that wher as abowte Est' 1559 certain trees were east downe by the wynde in a park of your Orators in Wales, amongst the whych ther was one tree cloven in the myddes from the toppe downe hard to the grownde, the one half ther of that stack to the toppe wher on the bowes & branches grew fell downe ther wth levying the other half ther of standing in the very sape or hert, whereof was the picture of a crosse of xiiij ynches longe, apparant & pleyn to be seen by the alteracon of the grayne wth a derker coloure varyeng from the rest of the greine of the same tre; of the wth crosse yo'r Orator beyng in that parties aboute Est' 1560, made a patron contayneng the length, brede, & facion therof, and bryngeng the same wth hym to London caused iiij pictures therof to be painted; of the wth pictures yo'r Orator gave ij to twoo men hys wellwyllers, and sent another to a doughter of hys remayneng wth the olde Lady Dormer at Lovain, upon occasion that a litle before that hys said doughter had sent unto hym the picture of Christe in his resurrection. Yo'r Orato' is very sorye that he had not fyrst fownde meanes to have made yo'r Grace prevy therof, or shewed it to yo'r hon'able Consell, and have knowen yo'r Majestes pleyasure or theyrs therin; for yf he had knowen or thought that yo'r highnes or yo'r consell wolde have ben offendyd therwth or taken it in yll parte, he wolde not for any thing have done it. And for as moche as that that he dyd therin was not don upon any sediciouse purpose or yll entent, but only of ignorance, for the wth he hath all redy susteyned above v. wykes imp'sonme't yo'r Orator moste humbly besecheth yo'r moste

excellent Ma^{te} of yo'r accostomed clemencie to bere w't hys ignorance therin, and that this his imp'so'ment may be a sufficient mitigac'on of yo'r highnes displeysure conceived against hym for the same. And yo'r Orator shall accordyng to his moste bownden dutye, as he dayly doeth, moste humblye praye for p'sp'ite of yo'r Graces moste ryall p'son wth encesse of honor, to the contentac'on of God and the comforte of yo'r lovyng subjects longe to endure.

Yo'r Graces moste humble & obedient subject,

THOMAS STRADLYNG.

Indorsed.—Stradlyng. The submission
of Sir Thomas Stradling, Knight.

STATE PAPERS (DOM.) ELIZABETH. VOL. XVII, No. 18A.

To the Right Hono'ble the lordes of the Quenes
Ma't's moste hon'ble Prevye Consell.

In moste humble wyse sheweth unto yo'r hon'able Lordships yo'r Orator Thomas Stradlyng Knyght, p'sonar in the Towre, that wher as your Orator fyndeng the picture of a crosse in a tre in his park toke the mesure ther of and pricked the forme of hyt wth a penn, and the same brought up wth hym to London, and caused certein pictures ther of to be paynted, of the w^{ch} yo'r Orator gave twoo to ij p'sons hys wellwyllers, and the ijde he sent to his doughter remayneng at Lovayn. Yo'r Orator is very sorye that he had not fyrst shewed it unto yo'r hon'able Lordships and have knowen yo'r wyll & pleyasure ther in, for yf he had knowen that the Quenes Ma'te or yo'r Lordships wolde have ben offendyd therwth or have taken it in yll parte, he wolde not have don hyt for any thing. In tendre considerac'on wher of, and for as moche as yo'r Orator dyd hyt not upon any sedycouse entent or yll meanyng, and the sendyng of the sayd picture to his said doughter chaunced only upon occasyon of a picture of the resurrection of Christe that she a litle before that had sent to yo'r Orator, as yo'r Orator dyd declare unto yo'r Lordships, and for non other purpose or occasyon yo'r Orator moste humblye besecheth yo'r hon'able Lordships to be a meane for hym to the Quenes Highnes to bere wth hys ignorance therin, and that thys hys imp'sonment may be a sufficient mytigac'on of hyr Ma't's displeysur and yo's conceived against hym for the same. And yo'r Orator shall duely pray for the p'sp'ite of yo'r Hon'able Lordships wth encesse of honor longe to endure.

Indorsed.—The supplication of Sir Thom's Stradlinge
Knight.

STATE PAPERS (DOM.) ELIZ. VOL. XVII, No. 20.

Our duties moste humbly usyd unto yo'r hon'able Lorde-ships pleasyth it the same to be adv'tisyd thatt where it hathe pleasyd yo'r honors to addresse yo'r hon'able l'res dated in May laste unto us and William Bassett and Edward Gaines, requyringe us or any thre of us to repayre to the p'ke of S'r Thomas Stradlynge Knyght, at Seynt Donetts in the countey of Glamorgan, where the pycture of a subposed crosse sholde be in a tree there broken by tempeste, and there to caule for the keaper of the said parke before us, and to knowe of hym thatt whiche we sholde thyngke requisite to be understandyd for our better p'ceedyng in that matter, and thereupon to go to the place alegid, and to view and consyder whatt man' thyng hit sholde be, and to cause a perfecte pycture thereof to be made and sent unto yo'r hono'rs. And further requyryng us to cause the upper croste thereof to be cutt or sawen of, so as yt myght appere unto us what shape sholde be undernethe the same, and further to use all man' meanes that we colde devise to understand whatt they weare thatt fyrste founde the same, and whatt it was at the fyrste fiendynge of the same, and who fyrste affirmyd that to be a crosse, what pyctures have ben drawn or made thereof, by whome and by whose appoyntement, whow many of them have ben made and where bestowed, what tauke the sayd S'r Thomas hath uttered of the same, to whome and wyth whatt wordes and what opinion or p'phesies have ben spred a brod in thatt contre and by whome, and who have resortyd thether as pylgrymes or otherwyse to gase upon the same. And by whose exortac'on or p'curement. And also to require us diligently to examyne yf any masses or other rittes abbolished have ben sayd in the sayd Mr. Stradlyngs house or thereabouts and in whose hearyng. Forasmuche as Wyllyam Basset and Edward Gaines were not p'sentely at whome in theyre contreyes, so that we fowre nor thre of us myght not accordynge to yo' hon's com'andement fully accomlishe theeffect of yo'r Lordships l'res. Wee therefore thought yt good to procede o'rselves in the doynge thereof by cause yo'r hon's myght be adv'tised of the state of the matter accordynge to yo'r hon's expectac'on, have endeveryd o'rselves in the accomlisement of the same as myche as in us laye. And have not only caulyd before us the keper of the seyd parke in du' exa'iac'on of the p'miss' wth dyv's others of them whome we thoght mooste metyste to be exa'i'd upon the contents of the sayd hon'able l'res. And them have sworn and exa'i'ed sev'ally upon ev'y poynt and article therein comp'ised, as by theyr examynac'ons

w'che we do send unto yo'r lordeshipes herein closyd more at large may appere, butt allso have repayred to the said parke of S'r Thomas Stradlynge to view the sayd crosse o'rselves, and for lacke of good peynters to drawe the pycure of the same pece of tre somewhat lyvely, we thought good to cause the same tre to be cutt wth a saw. Whiche tre we do send unto yo'r honors by this berer the m'senger unto us sent in that behaulf enclosyd in a pece of canvas and sealyd wth o'r seales, so thatt yo'r honors upon syght thereof may judge of hit as yt may appere. And thus alwayse readye to accomlishe y'r Lorde-shipes com'andement to the moaste of o'r powers as knoweth God who p'serve yo'r hon's in health to contynew.

From Cowbrige the fyveth day of June.

Yo'r Lordeshipes mooste humble to com'and,

RO. VAUGHAN

EDWARD LEWYS.

Indorsed.—To the Right Hon'able and our synguller good Lordes of the Quenes Ma'ties P'vey Counsell this be d'd.

5 Junii 1561. Ecclesiast. Certen of notes to y^e L. of y^e Counsell touching y^e picture of y^e crosse found there.

STATE PAPERS (DOM.) ELIZ. VOL. XVII, No. 20.

Apud Seynt Donetts in com. Glamorgan iiij^{to} die Junii anno regni Elizabeth' Dei gra' Anglie, Franc' et Hib'ie Regine fidei Defensor' &c. Tercio coram Rogero Vaughan milit' et Edwardo Lewis armig'.

John Vosse of Seynt Donett in the countey of Glamorgan yoman of thaige of fyfthe yeres or there abouts, beynge keper of the parke of S'r Thomas Stradlynge Knyght at Seynt Donetts afforesyd in the sayd com' sworn and exa'i'ed tochyng a crosse or pycure of a crosse subposyd to be fownde in a broken tre w'thin the sayd p'ke, deposyth and sayth thatt a bout a iiij^{or} or fyve yeres paste the tyme s'ten this deponent dothe not well remember an olde ashe was in the sayd parke broken and cloven by tempeste, and in the mydes of the sayd pece of ashe whiche was standyng there seamyd the pycure of a crosse. And further sayth thatt the sayd pycure seamyth more darker now than at the fyrste tyme it was seen by resen of the weather. And beynge further exa'i'ed upon the hole contents of the Counsells l'res he is ignoraunt. John Flem'ynge of Seynt Donets in the said com' gent. of thaige of xxxj^d yeres lyckewyse

sworen and exa'i'ed upon the contempts of the sayd hon'able l'res deposyth and sayth thatt a bouts a fyve yeres paste, the tyme s'ten he doth not remember, as he havynge the charge and oversyght of the worke of S'r Thomas Stradlynge Knight at Seynt Donetts afforesayd, and as he was walkynge in his maysters parke a bout his necessary busynes he saw an olde ashe broken by tempeste. And the mooste p'te thereof cloven downe and p'te thereof standynge, and nere the mydell of the p'te of the ashe w'che was there standynge there seamyd as it were the pycure of a crosse, and further sayth thatt the pycure seamyd myche fresher then it dothe now. And further sayth thatt s'ten maydens of the towne of Cowbryge a bout that tyme came unto the sayd p'ke to gase upon the seyd pycure. And to all other poynts and articles he is ignoraunt. John Cantlow, Clerke, vicar of the paryshe of Saynt Donetts in the sayd countey, of thaige of lvij yeres, sworn & exa'i'ed upon all poynts and articles in the sayd hon'able l'res spied, deposyth and sayth thatt he nev' sayd any kynde of s'vice sens he becam vicar of Saynt Donetts, but only accordynge to the quenes Ma't's p'ceadyngs, nor at any tyme before sethens the olde s'vice was abollyshed. And further sayth thatt he was nev' in that paryshe of Saynt Donets untill Michellm's laste paste, thatt he was enductyd vicar there, and further consernynge the pycure of the crosse, he sawe the same a bout Ester laste paste as he was walkynge in the p'ke wth the keper, w'ch is all thatt he can saye.

Miles Batten of Saynt Nicolas in the com' of Glamorgan gent. of thaige of xxxj^u yeres or there a bouts, lykewyse sworn and exa'i'ed tochyng the contents of the sayd hon'able l'res in all poynts and articles, deposyth and sayth thatt he hard saye thatt a tre sholde be broken by tempeste in the p'ke of S'r Thomas Stradlynge knyght, the tyme s'ten he doth not well remember, and in the myddell of p'te of the tre w'ch was standynge there seamyd as yt were the pyctor of a crosse, and more he conat declare.

MYLES BU....

Willyam Carne of Osmons Ashe in the com' of Glamorgan... of thaige of xxxij^u or there a bowts also sworn and exa'i'ed of his ... knowleige in the p'miss declareth and sayth thatt a bouts a twelve monyth paste as he was a huntynge in the p'ke of S'r Thomas Stradlynge knight he saw an olde ashe kloven in the sayd p'ke, and in the mydell of the same pece w'ch was stondynge there seamyd the pycure of a lytell crosse and further he conat depose.

WILL'M CARNE.

R. VAUGHAN
EDWARD LEWYS.

STATE PAPERS (DOM.) ELIZ. VOL. LXVI, No. 19, XII.

Glamorgan. S'r Tho. Stradling.—Maie hit pleas yo'r Lordshippes to und'stand that accordinge unto com'aundm't by the Quenes Ma'ties most honorable l'res and youres geven: Wee the p'sons und'written have subscribed to the draughte of the l'res in the same inclosed. Further Robert Stradlinge and Edward Stradlinge esquires whoe some tyme have bin justices of peas of this countie of Glamorgan, in the p'sence of us Robert Gamage, Thomas Carne, and Will'm Jankin, have subscribed the same draughte as unto S'r Thomas Stradlinge knight, whoe in like sorte hathe bene a justice of this countie, beinge at this p'sent ympotent and unable to travell or to stirre oute of his bedd by reason of the gowte, hathe nott onely by mouthe to Thomas Carne esquier one of us, butt also by wrytinge answered us as here followethe, viz. First as towchinge the comynge to churche and hearinge of devine service and receavinge of the blessed Sacrament. He sayethe that when he is able to come out of his howse there is no laye man in thys shyre that comethe oftener to churche to heare devine service then he doethe, and also that he dothe yerelye receive the blessed Sacrament at tymes usuall, and sayethe that his hole famylie dothe the same, and thereof he wilbe tryed by all his neighboures and resorters to his p'ishe. And when he cannott come abrode yett hathe he devine service sayed in his chamber Sondayes, hollyedayes, Wednisdaies and Fridayes, as it is sett furthe in the Booke of Com'one Prayer, butt subscribe the seid l're he sayethe he maye nott, for that the othe in effecte is comp'hended w'thin the same, the w'ch he cannott w'th sauf conscience take, as it is not unknowne to the Lordes of the Privey Counsaill. And for that cause he was prysoner in the Towre of a longe tyme, and when he was enlarged there hence the seid lordes would have had hym to enter into band for his good abearinge, butt he chose rather to remayne prysoner then he would soe doe, whereupon the seid lordes haveinge compassion of his ympotencye and aige w'th his conformitie in livinge, toke his onelye band by obligac'on of a thowsand marks for his appearaunce before them upon twelve dayes warninge, the w'ch band remanyethe yett in force, the copie whereof wee doe send unto yo'r Lordshippes herew'th, and of that mynd concerninge his good abearinge he remayneth yett, but he trusteth that bothe the Lordes of the Privy Counsaill and yo'r lordshippes will consider that he beinge nowe of age above threescore and eleven and most oftentimes ympotent of hands and feete, that it is not requisite so to binde hym. And moreover he hopethe that his behavio'r from his

childhoodd hytherunto may be a sufficient testimonye that it neade the not whose conformytie in ev'rye poinete (as wee beleve) to be trewe in forme by hym declared. Soe by credible report doe wee und'stand that he beinge in healthe faylethe not to observe the tymes of devine service in his p'she churchē w'th good devoc'on and reverence, and in all other things dothe afurther the Quenes Ma'ties p'ceedings to all his mighte as dothe manifestlye appere in gevinge of wyne to the p'ishes about hym in this skarsitie of wyne as ofte as neade dothe require the use thereof or the receavinge of the blessed Sacram't and suche like, whereof we thought it good tadvertize your Lordshippes. And thus we humblie take our leave this xxjth of December 1569.

Your Lordshippes to co'mand

THOMAS CARNE

LEYSON PRICE

CHRISTOPHER TURBERVILL'

ROBERT GAMAGE

WILL'M JANKYN

EDWARD MANXELL.

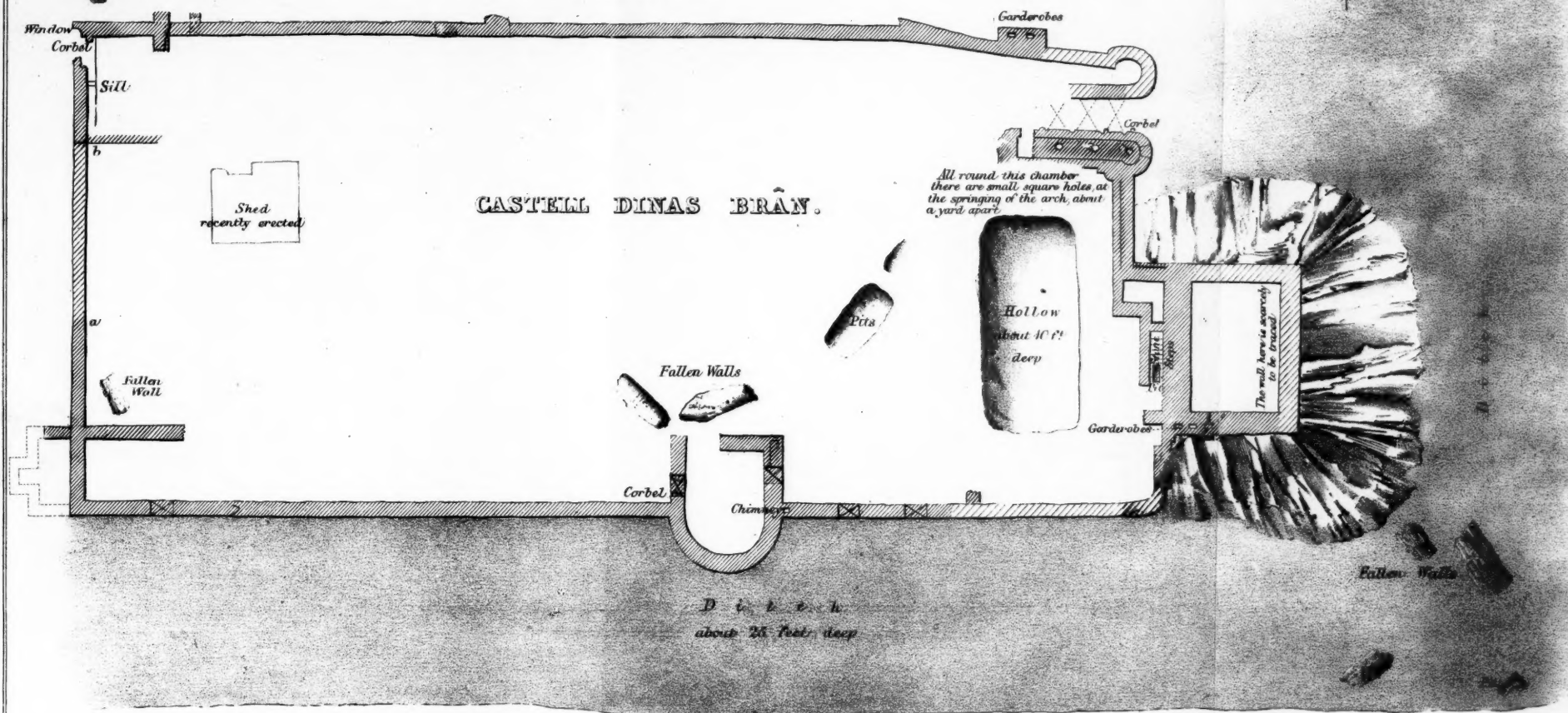
To the Q. Ma'ts Counsaill in the Marches of Wales.

STATE PAPERS (DOM.) ELIZ. VOL. LXVI, No. 19, XIII.

Noverint univ'si p' p'sentes me Thomam Stradlinge e Sainct Donath in com' Glamorgan militem teneri et firmiter obligari serenissime D'ne n're Elizabeth Dei grac' Anglie, Frauncie, et Hib'nie Regine Fidei Defensori &c. in mille marcis legalis monet' Anglie solvend' d'c'e d'ne Regine vel successorib' suis ad quam quid'm soluc'o'em bene et fidelit' faciend' obligo me hered' execut' et administratores meos firmiter p' p'sentes sigillo meo sigillatos datu' decimo quinto die Octobris anno regni d'c'e d'ne Regine quinto.

The condic'on of the above written obligac'on is suche that yf the above bounden Thomas Stradlinge Knighte doe p'sonallye appere before the lordes of the Quenes Highnes privy Counsaill w'thin xij^e daies after that he shalbe warned soe to doe, that then the above written obligac'on to be voide and of non effecte. Orells the same be stand in his full force and vertue.

NORTH ELEVATION



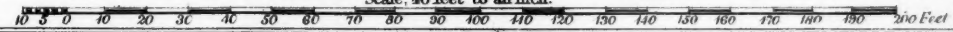
EAST ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION

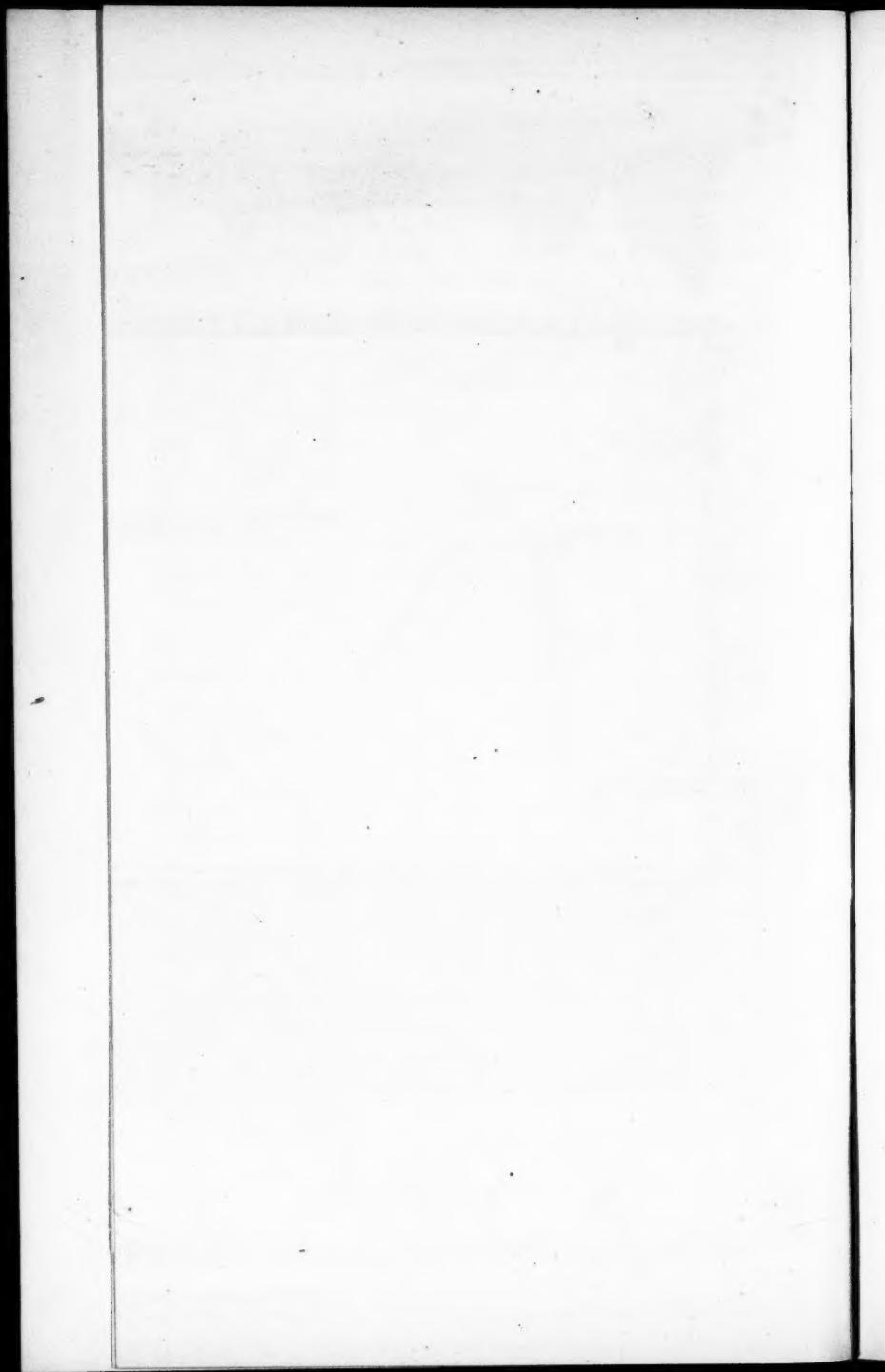


Scale, 40 feet to an inch.



Wall Brec 12th Castle St. Borden, London

From a Survey made in 1861-2 by Walter H. Tregellas



CASTELL DINAS BRÂN, NEAR LLANGOLLEN,
DENBIGHSHIRE.

It may appear strange that so remarkable and picturesque a ruined fortress as Castell Dinas Brân should hitherto have had no monograph devoted to its description; yet such appears to be the case, and the materials for its history are remarkably scanty. The exact date of the fabric seems to be a matter of uncertainty; the only existing portion of the building which might give a clue to the precise time of its construction having been attributed to a period somewhat subsequent to such particulars of the history of the castle as are extant. I wish, therefore, in the following remarks, rather to collect such scattered notices as I have been able to find, than to form any conclusions regarding the origin of this striking stronghold, or the period to which it should be assigned.

The castle is situated on an artificial plateau on the top of a conoid hill, which rises about 1,000 feet above the river Dee.¹ Its position is familiar, no doubt, to most persons who have visited North Wales. The hill rises so suddenly, and it is so completely detached from the surrounding heights, that it frowns savagely down upon the quiet glens of the neighbourhood, and seems to overawe the whole valley of Llangollen. An earlier structure is said to have been destroyed by fire in the tenth century.²

The place, in its almost inaccessible seclusion, afforded a secure refuge from the infuriated Welsh, when

¹ Leland thus describes its situation: "Dinas Brane Castel on a rocky hille standith almost as neere as Vallis Crucis to Dee Ripe, and going up on De Water is somewhat lower than the Abbay:—Llan Gotlan village is on the south side [of Dee River] and Dinas Brane Castelle stondith upon an high hille on the North Ripe of Dee, a 3 quarters of a mile of." (Leland's *Itin.*, vol. v, ff. 35, 53.)

² Caradoc of Llancarfan, 601, f. 6, Brit. Mus. Topographical Notices by Rd. Llwyl, 1832, p. 64.

Gryffydd ap Madoc Maelor—his sympathies weaned from his native Wales by his English wife¹—took part with Henry III. and Edward I. in their endeavours to subjugate his countrymen.

There is a tradition that the present building sustained a siege at the commencement of the fifteenth century by Owen Glyndwr, when held by Thomas Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel, a strenuous supporter of the House of Lancaster.²

Dinas signifies, beyond all doubt, a fortified place;³ but as regards the signification of Brân there seems to be great difference of opinion. Some have supposed that it was derived from a corruption of the name of

¹ Gryffydd's father, Madoc, appears also to have had some English proclivities; and the defection of the astute and powerful family of the Maelors was a sore blow to the Welsh princes. Gryffydd was one of Henry III's securities to Sennana, a Welsh lady, who came to the English king at Shrewsbury, and paid him a large sum of money for his promised assistance in restoring to freedom her husband, then held in captivity by Prince David of Wales. The promise seems to have never been fulfilled, as Sennana's husband is said to have died in captivity, and there is reason to fear that the unhappy lady's *douceur* was never returned to her.

² Owen Glyndwr had more than one stronghold in proximity to Dinas Brân, and claimed as his territory the Glyn Dyfrdwy, or Valley of the Dee, now the Vale of Llangollen. Pennant, who visited the site of his chief residence, gives the description of its ancient magnificence as sung by Iolo Goch, Owen's favourite bard. (*Tour in Wales*, vol. i, p. 305.) Leland remarks that "Owen Glindour had a place in Yale, upon the north side of De, caullid Ragarth, v. mile above Dinas Brane," and notices vestiges of a castle of Glyndwr's midway between Valle Crucis and Ruthin, called "Keven De, *i. e.* the bakke of the Blake Hille, where now shepardes kepe shepe. (*Itin.*, vol. v, f. 35.)

³ See Richards' Dictionary, *v.* Din, and Tin, the same as Dinas, a city. Its primary sense, as Edward Lhwyd observes in his *Archæologia Brit.*, seems to be a fortified hill, as shewn by Dinbren, *al.* Tinbren, the township where Castell Dinas Brân is situated; and by other names of places cited *ibid.* Camden states that the common people believed Dinas Brân "to have been built by Brennus, the Gaulish general, and called after him; others explain it the castle of the royal palace; for *Brenn* in British signifies a king; whence, perhaps, that most potent king of the Gauls and Britons was called Brennus, by way of eminence. But others, I think with greater probability, derive its name from its high situation on a high hill, which the Britons call *Bryn*." (Camden's *Britannia*, under Denbighshire.)

Brennus, king of the Gauls, the brother of Belinus, as conflicts are said to have taken place between the brothers in this neighbourhood; whilst others conjecture that the name was taken from Bryn, a mountain, or from Bran, the mountain stream which runs at the foot of its northern slope. The only author of reputation who advocates the former derivation appears to be Humphrey Llwyd, "an antiquary of good repute," who, in 1568, in his *Britannicæ Descriptionis Commentariolum*, referring to the history of Brennus, thus makes mention of the place: "castellum Dinas Brân, id est palatium Brenni vocatum"; and again, "illud castellum quod palatium Brenni in hunc diem vocatur."¹

Pennant is amongst those who advocate the latter etymology, namely, that Dinas Brân takes its name from the mountain stream;² there is a stream on the northern side, taking its rise amongst the Eglwysegle cliffs, subject to "spates" or sudden swellings after rain, which I believe the word Bran implies,³ but I have been unable to find, either from the Ordnance Survey, or from inquiries in the neighbourhood, whether its name is or ever has been Bran. It should also be noticed that Bran in Welsh means a crow;⁴ and the

¹ Humf. Llwyd, *Brit. Descr.*, pp. 68, 91. It may not be out of place to remark here, that a fine monument of Humphrey Llwyd (or Lloid) may be seen at Whitchurch, near Denbigh, in the north aisle, near the altar; the inscription, when I saw it some time ago, was half hidden by the back of a pew, and nearly obliterated with plaster.

² *Tour in Wales*, vol. i, p. 280, where a general view of the castle and adjacent country is given.

³ See Pugh's *Welsh Dictionary*. The word *bran* in this sense seems to be derived from the same root as *bran* a crow, from its way of hovering over its haunts, just as a stream may be said to hover over its banks when it overflows them.

⁴ "*Brân*, a crow; *branos*, young crows," etc. (Richards' *Welsh Dictionary*.) Pennant rejects the supposition that the castle hence took its name. Edward Lhuyd, in his *Adversaria*, appended to Baxter's *Glossarium Antiquæ Britanniæ*, p. 267, gives "*bran*, a crow, probably from its swiftness. There is a brook of this name by Lhan-Gollen, in Denbighshire, whence the name of Dinas Brân; and not, as Humphrey Lhuyd and Camden suppose, from the Gaulish general, Brennus."

castle is called "Crow Castle" by the inhabitants of Llangollen, where there is an inn with that sign.¹

Close under the hill lies a smaller eminence, called Dinbren, on which are still to be seen some slight traces of what appears to have been an ancient encampment; and possibly the syllable "bren" may have been derived from the same root as Brân. Watson, in his history of the Earls of Warren, says distinctly that Dinas Bran "gives its name to the township of Dinbren in which it stands."² In the west of England some isolated hills,³ such as this, have Bren or Brent prefixed to their names, and there may perhaps be some common origin for the two words.

The general arrangement of the structure will be understood by the accompanying plan and elevations. No elevation is here given of the western side, because the ruins are, on that side, nearly level with the surface. The dotted lines at the south-west angle are taken from a small-scale survey in the War Office, made by a candidate for a cadetship in the corps of Royal Engineers, in 1831, to which I have been enabled to refer by the kind permission of Sir John Burgoyne. If researches by excavation are ever made at this castle, (and it seems very desirable that such an investigation should be made), it would be well to ascertain whether any remains can be found to correspond with the plan at this point.

¹ "Dinas Brân is vulgarly called *Crow Castle*, from *Bran* a crow, but more probably derived by E. Lhuyd from the brook Bran, which is crossed by a bridge near Llangollen." (*Additions to Camden's Brit.*, edit. Gough, vol. iii, p. 218.)

² Watson's *Memoirs of the Earls of Warren*, vol. i, p. 266, where a view of the castle is given, showing its position and the approach to the plateau on which it stands. This engraving is not a very trustworthy representation.

³ Such as Brent Tor near Tavistock, and Brent Knoll near Axbridge, where there are traces of a Roman camp. Again, about a mile west of Sancreed Church, at the Land's End, are traces of an ancient hill-fort called *Caer Bran*. And whilst casting about for the etymology of the word, it has occurred to me that Bran is the reputed name of the father of Caractacus, and king of the Cymry. Bran may have been the name of some early occupant of the stronghold.

The walls have been built chiefly from the *déblai* of the noble fosse on the south and east sides of the castle; they are composed of rather small slaty stones, imbedded in a good mortar, which has been freely used. In many places, the wall of the enceinte can scarcely now be traced; and it is only at those parts which appear to have been the principal entrance and the great hall, that any considerable mass of masonry is now standing. In no part does any upper room remain, and indeed the only portion of the ruins which is not open to the sky is a long narrow chamber with three small circular holes in its vaulted roof, near the principal entrance, and which has proved an enigma to all recent inquirers.¹ The castle was in ruins in Leland's time, and the fragments that remain are falling rapidly into decay. Unless the southern wall is underpinned without delay, it is not improbable that the destruction of the southern front—by far the most striking and important part which exists—must speedily occur.² From the absence of all foliage on so bleak an eminence, the buildings are not invested with the picturesque air which so frequently surrounds a castle in ruins; but the magnificent view from the summit of itself amply repays the visitor for the ascent of the hill.

In some places are to be found mutilated free-stone voussoirs, bases of shafts, groins, sills, and corbels, apparently of the stone of the neighbourhood obtained at Cefn.

The principal approach was from the south-east, through Llandin farm, just below which a bridge once crossed the Dee on the road of communication between

¹ The entrance to the Château de Coucy, described and figured in M. Viollet le Duc's *Dictionnaire de l'Architecture Française* (p. 168), is more like it than any other that I have examined. This chamber may probably have been a sally-port, or an ordinary entrance into the castle; or it may possibly have been used in working the portcullises which barred the adjacent grand entrance. If the latter were its use, the chains may have passed through the circular openings referred to.

² The southern front still stands, December 1864.

Castell Dinas Brân and Castell Crogen (Chirk Castle). This road doubtless formed a connecting link in the great chain of border-fortresses in the Welsh marches.

On the north and west sides there is no ditch; on the north the hill is almost precipitous, and on the western side it is only after two or three rests in a scramble of about a quarter of a mile, that the summit is reached. Even the ardour of a lover-bard, Howel ap Einion Lygliw, could not pass unnoticed the steepness of the hill; for, writing a long poem to the celebrated beauty, Myfanwy Vechan, a descendant of the House of Tudor Trevor, and whose father probably held the castle under the Earls of Arundel, in 1390, he says,—

“Though hard the steep ascent to gain,
Thy smiles were harder to obtain.”

It has been stated that the lovely Myfanwy's tomb is to be seen at Valle Crucis Abbey; but this appears to have been the resting-place of another Myfanwy, the wife of Yeuaf ap Adam of Trefor.

In the *Beauties of England and Wales*,¹ the Rev. J. Evans has stated that there were two wells and a chapel in the castle. Mr. Llwyd, in his *Topographical Notes to Caradoc of Llancarfan*, and Mr. Wyndham,² repeat this statement as to the wells, but I have been unable to find any traces of them, and consequently the means by which the fortress was supplied with water remains an interesting problem. Both Mr. Llwyd and Mr. Wyndham mention that there were drawbridges over the fosse, and the former states that there were two drawbridges.

Where Tower Farm now stands, about a mile distant to the west, there existed formerly, it is said, a tower, which was a sort of advanced post of the castle; and there is the common rumour of a subterranean passage having existed between the two places.

What can be further said of the history of this in-

¹ North Wales, vol. xvii, p. 559.

² Wyndham's *Tours through Wales* in 1774 and 1777.

teresting old fortress? The date of its abandonment is unknown; and in the days of Henry VIII. Leland could only say—"The castelle of Dinas Brane was never bygge thing, but sette al for strenght as in a place half inaccessible for enemyes. It is now al in ruine, and there bredith every yere an egle. And the egle doth sorely assaut hym that distroith the nest, goyng down in one basket, and having a nother over his hedde to defend the sore stripe of the egle."¹

Conjecture, however, is busy on the subject. Mr. King observes in his *Munimenta Antiqua* that "It is known that it existed as a castle in British times;"² but he gives no authority for this statement. Nor is it anything more than an opinion on Pennant's part, when he says that a primitive Welsh castle formerly occupied the position.³ He is further of opinion that Eliseg, prince of Powys, a pillar to whose memory still stands on a mound in one of the meadows near Valle Crucis Abbey, lived here; and remarks that the letters on that pillar resemble those in use in the sixth century.⁴

From the absence of any evidence of a later time, and notwithstanding the date which has been given to one of the voussoirs at the north-east entrance, it appears probable that the castle was built in the days of Henry III., by one of the Welsh lords of Bromfield⁵ and Yale; possibly by the Gryffydd ap Madoc Maelor, to whom reference has already been made, and who was buried at Valley Crucis Abbey, in 1270.⁶ He was the only son

¹ Itinerary, vol. v, pp. 35, 53; edition 1745.

² Vol. iii, p. 125.

³ Pennant, *Tour in Wales*, vol. i, p. 280.

⁴ Ibid., p. 374.

⁵ Maylor (Maelor) is Bromfield in English, according to Leland.

⁶ The castle in its general arrangement is undoubtedly of the well-known "Edwardian" type. I have been informed that on exhuming the supposed remains of Gryffydd ap Madoc Maelor, which were found in the division wall of the south transept of the abbey, a large hole, the bone round which had exfoliated, was noticed at the back of the skull. The remains of a child, supposed, to be those of Gryffydd's youngest son, Owen, were also discovered on the north side of the north altar in the same transept, at the same time—namely when the ruins were cleared out of the interior of Valle Crucis Abbey, in 1851-2.

of Madoc ap Gryffydd Maelor, who founded the abbey in 1200, and who was buried there in 1235 or 1236, and the great grandson of Owen Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales in 1137. The Maelors seem to have been a powerful family.¹ They were lords of Bromfield and Yale, of which Castell Dinas Brân formed part, and also of the territory of Tref y Waun, in which Chirk Castle, formerly called Castell Crogen, now stands.

Gryffydd retired to Dinas Brân to seclude himself from his infuriated fellow-countrymen, when, after his marriage with an English woman, Emma, daughter of James, Lord Audley, he transferred his sword as well as his heart to the foreigner. We afterwards find him, in 1257, assisting his English friends on the occasion of Prince Llewelyn's advancing to Chester to punish Edward Earl of Chester for the extortions which he practised upon the Welsh in the neighbourhood of that city. In the following year, however, the Welsh prince revenged himself by laying waste Bromfield with fire and sword; and it is stated that, shortly afterwards, Gryffydd, failing to receive the succour which he expected from the English monarch, yielded himself up to Prince Llewelyn. But what the Welsh in those days considered no doubt a righteous judgment fell upon Gryffydd's posterity. After his death the guardianship of his young sons was conferred by Edward I. on two of his favourites; John, seventh Earl of Warren, received under his tutelage Madoc, and Roger Mortimer, third son of Roger, Baron of Wigmore, was appointed guardian of Llewelyn.² It is stated that the two children were soon afterwards drowned under Holt Bridge, which is seventeen or eighteen miles distant. This is said to have happened in 1281. John, Earl Warren, obtained the fortress of Dinas Brân, with the lordship of Bromfield and Yale; his grant bears date 7th October, 10 Edward I. (1282),³ whilst Mortimer made himself

¹ Rotuli Walliæ, 81, Memb. 3.

² See Powell's *Hist. of Wales*, p. 194; cited in Dugdale's *Bar.*, vol. i, p. 79.

³ Rot. Wall. ann. 10 Edw. I. "Concessio castri de Dynasbran et

master of Tref y Waun. According, however, to a statement in Watson's *Memoirs of the Earls of Warren*, it is uncertain whether the king himself did not cause the children to be put to death.¹ Gryffydd's youngest son appears to have escaped his brothers' fate; and John Earl Warren obtained from Edward I. a grant, dated 12th February, 1282, of the tract of Glyndwrwy (terra de Glyndeoerdo), for Gryffydd Vechan.² From the Warrens, after continuing in that family for three descents, Castell Dinas Brân passed by marriage to the Fitzalans, who held it for the same period. The lordships of Bromfield and Yale then passed by marriage into the hands of Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, and William Beauchamp, Lord of Abergavenny. Afterwards they came into the possession of that Sir William Stanley, knight, who, with his Welshmen, did Henry VII. good service at Bosworth field. On his being attainted of high treason, they devolved by forfeiture to the crown. In 1696, William III. granted a patent under the great seal to William Earl of Portland for the lordships of Denbigh, Bromfield, and Yale: the grant was, however, withdrawn on a petition from the House of Commons. The place now belongs to Colonel Biddulph, of Chirk Castle.

This is all that I have been able to gather on the subject. I should feel gratified if my inquiries might lead to more careful research into the history of this

totius terre de Bromfeld confirmata Johanni de Warena comiti Surreie. Apud Rothelan, 7 Oct." Earl Warren did homage to the king for these lands in 1301, at London, in the chapel of Lord John de Kirkby, sometime Bishop of Ely.

¹ Vol. i, p. 268. The learned author observes that historians leave us too much in the dark to allow of any decision in regard to the alienation of the estates of Madoc, "Caradoc of Lllancarvan expressly charging the whole transaction to the king's account." As that historian, however, is supposed to have died in 1157, the statement in question may have been derived from some later chronicler by whom his history was continued. See Williams' *Biog. Dict.*, under "Caradawg."

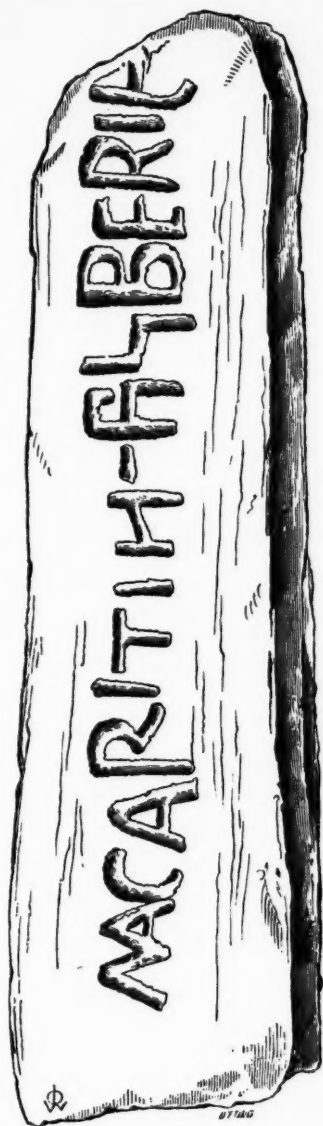
² Rot. Wall. ann. 11 Edw. I.

ruined fortress, and especially if these remarks should lead to the rescue of the remaining fragments from the destruction which now seems imminent.¹

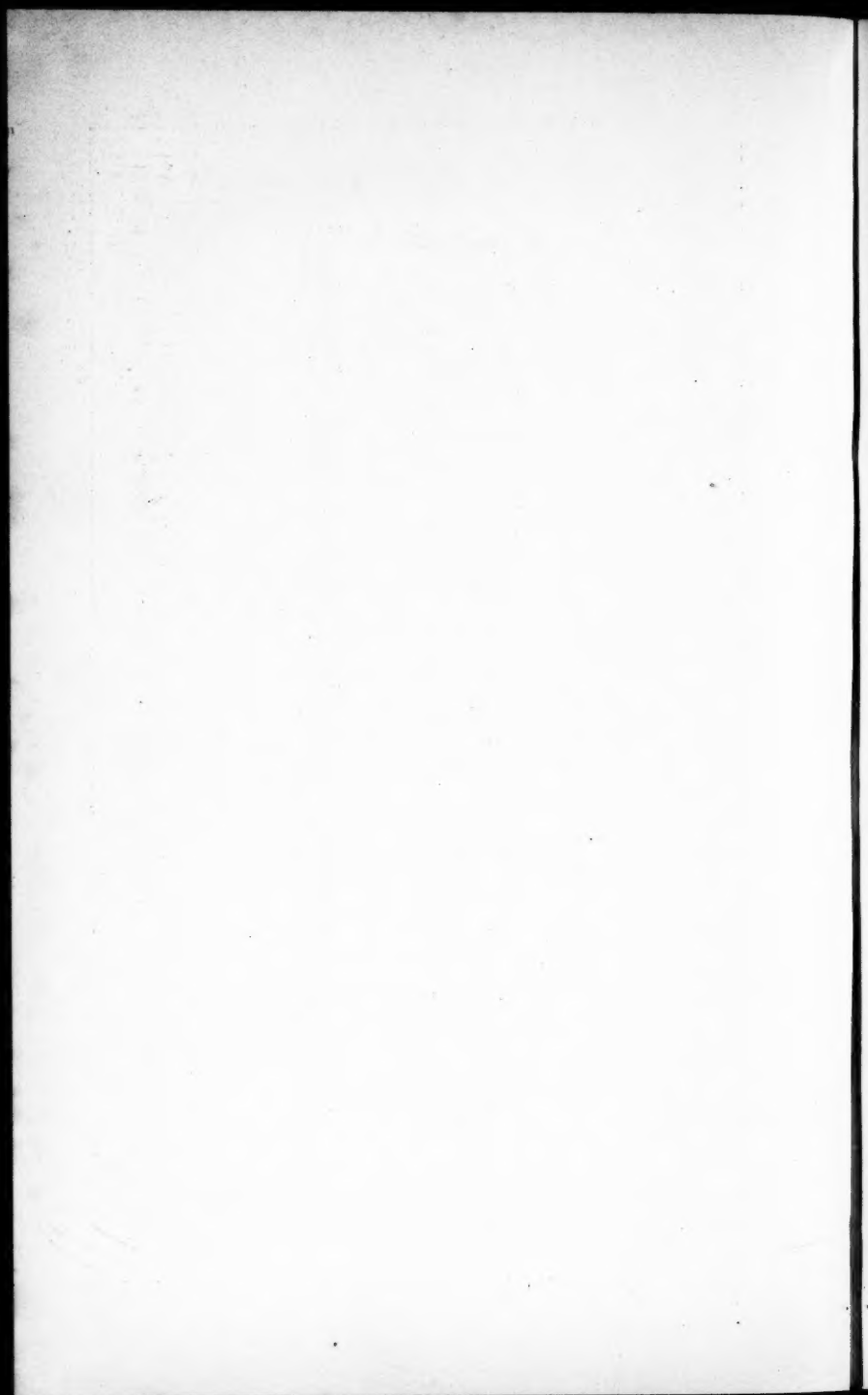
WALTER H. TREGELLAS.

¹ Views of Castell Dinas Brân may be found in Henry Gastineau's *Views of Antiquities in Wales*, and in some other topographical works.

[The above paper has been reprinted from the *Archæological Journal* by permission of the author and the Archæological Institute, who communicated it to us for that purpose. The subject, which is so well treated in it, comes immediately within the scope of the researches of our Association, and cannot very well be withheld from our members. It is to be hoped the author will follow up his researches in the Vale of the Dee;—and will communicate the result to our Association. Plans of the earthworks, etc., attributed to Owen Glyndwr, will be acceptable contributions towards elucidating one of the most interesting episodes of Welsh history, about which our knowledge is far from complete. ED. ARCH. CAMB.]



INSCRIBED STONE NOW AT GNOLL CASTLE, NEATH.



EARLY INSCRIBED STONES OF WALES.

(Continued from Vol. X, p. 329.)

THE INSCRIBED STONE AT GNOLL CASTLE, NEATH.

IN Gibson's *Camden* (ii, p. 23), and in Gough's *Camden* (ii, p. 502), it is stated that at Panwen Bryddin, in the parish of Langadoc, about six miles above Neath, is the "Maen dan Lygad yr ych"; two circular entrenchments, and a stone pillar inscribed MARCI CARITINI FILII BERICII.

I am indebted to the Rev. T. Williams of Tir-y-Cwm, Ystrad, near Swansea, for the following account of the locality mentioned by Gough:

"The Sarn Helen, or Sarn y Lleng, is the military road that joins Neath to Chester. It traverses a long ridge which commences about three miles from Neath; and ceases to be a ridge about seven miles further, close behind Aberpergwm, that is, to the north of the Vale of Neath. The road is as plainly evident all along this ridge as any parish road. In many places flagstones are seen, and the kerbstones by the side. The farm where the road emerges from the valley, or enclosed land, is called Letty-rafel, i.e., Letty Travaelwr, *Anglicè* Traveller's Rest. This ridge is called Cefn Hir fynydd; in some maps, Hir fynydd. At the extremity of the ridge, where it leaves the mountain, it turns sharp to the north, almost at right angles, so as to cross the Banwan valley at the easiest place. The whole valley is a "banwan," or boggy place, abounding with snipes, plovers, and occasionally bitterns. At this angle there are gates, as the mountain here becomes enclosed land; and within the enclosure there are *two tumuli*, about six or seven yards in diameter. *On the larger one was this stone*; whether upright or horizontal, I know not." [The term "pillar" applied to it by Gough would imply the former.] "These are considered as fairy rings by the peasantry. After descending a very wet and steep side of a hill, where extra pains appear to have been had recourse to, to elevate the causeway above the adjacent ground, on the flat beneath is an old thatched house, known from the olden time by the name of the Tavern y Banwan. A farmhouse is called Tonyfildre (Ton-yr-efil-dre), "the smithy

of the town"; another, where there are evident remains of an encampment, is called Ton-y-castell, "the castle hill"; and a small farm is called Y Disgwydfa, *i.e.*, "the look-out," or the outpost. Further than this I have not traced the road; but I have seen it in its onward course, here and there, on the mountains. As Ton-y-castell and these small hilly farms all lie close together, about twelve or thirteen miles from Neath, I presume here a regiment would halt on the first night, between this and the Gaer, in the Vale of Usk, about fifteen miles, the next day's march.

"I do not perceive that any attempt was made during the Society's Meeting at Brecon to trace this road. I think I have seen traces of it on the Eppynt mountains; and about fifteen miles from the Gaer on the Eppynt there are three large tumuli, where the army might have encamped for the night. The next place I have met with it is on Llandrindod Common, leading to the perfect and beautifully situated encampment called Cwm. Here there are the remains of a large walled encampment with massive walls, and the river Ithon defends it on two sides. I have heard that some years back the ovens were seen. This would be about half way from Neath to Chester. On the Common are several *campi æstivi*."

In the Ordnance Map we find the encampment on Panwen Bryddin marked as "Y Gaer"; but the inscribed pillar no longer stands there, having been removed thence, and carried to Gnoll Castle, overlooking Neath, many years ago; the particulars of which removal, and a subsequent mishap to the stone, are graphically told in the following passages from Mr. Williams' communication to me:

"The late Lady Mackworth, possessor of the Gnoll, was either making or embellishing a grotto in her grounds. To further her views she had all the curious stones that could be collected brought to this grotto; and this, among many others, was removed from the grave, apparently, of M. Collatinus to this cave, which was to be converted into a grotto; and, being too heavy to be removed entire, was broken. Shortly after this grotto had been completed, the rock gave way, and the whole structure was buried beneath the ruins; and Camden's account of the stone would probably have been doubted if I had not obtained the following from an old man some thirty years back. This old man abounded with tales of fairies, witches, hobgoblins, *et hoc genus omne*; and as I delighted to converse with

one who had often, as he said, had intercourse with these strange people, he told me 'that fairies were constantly seen on a fine evening by Clwyda'r Banwan ("the Banwan Gates"), dancing within the *rings*; but since the wonderful stone (on which was written fairy language in their characters, for nobody had ever understood them) had been removed from the centre of the largest circle to Gnoll gardens, nobody had ever seen the fairies. But they had their revenge; for no sooner had the grotto, which cost Lady Mackworth thousands (!) of pounds, been finished, than one evening—oh! I shall never forget it!—there was thunder and lightning and rain, such as was never seen or heard before; and next morning the grotto had disappeared, for the hill behind it fell over it, and has hidden it for ever; and woe betide the man that will dare to clear away the earth. When the storm abated we all heard the fairies laughing heartily.'

"So, David, you were there, I said.

"To be sure I was,—an under-gardener.'

"Just tell me whereabouts the grotto was. He described the place to me so precisely and exactly that shortly after I went on a visit to the grotto, and explored and easily detected the spot. I mentioned the circumstance to Mrs. Grant, and begged permission to search for the Gnoll and stone, and also petitioned to have it replaced over his grave, for that was the supposition. The lady kindly promised to put labourers to work immediately; and if the stone should be found, I was to have it to replace on the tumulus by Clwyda'r Banwan. The grotto and stone were found; but ladies having the right to change their opinion, Mrs. Grant requested me to search for the other piece of the stone, and send it to her, as it looked exceedingly well in the grotto; and there, I believe, it is at the present time" (1853).

The inscribed part of the stone certainly was there in 1846, when I visited the Gnoll, and found it embedded into the upright bank of a recess, or grotto, in a terrace about one hundred yards to the south of the house, overlooking Neath; but it was then nearly *immersed* in leaves and decayed vegetable rubbish; and as it contains the whole of the inscription recorded by Gibson, I presume that the portion broken off was only the uninscribed base of the pillar.

The stone itself is about a yard long and eight inches

wide; and the letters are very rudely formed Roman capitals of unequal height. It is to be read—

MACARIN- FILI BERI(CII ?)

which Gibson gave as "Marci Caratini filii Bericii." There is certainly a cross-bar between the two strokes forming the second part of the M; the N is reversed in its shape; and the next letter, I, is horizontal, as is so often the case with the final I in these Welsh inscribed names. The letters F and I and L and I in the following word are conjoined in the manner also common in these inscriptions, as also in early Irish and Anglo-Saxon MSS. Of the final part of the last word I am in doubt, as the stone seems to have suffered some injury since Camden read it BERICII; but his fac-simile reads more like BERICC-; the first c having the bottom transverse, and the final c being now wanting on the stone.

Supposing the first letter to be intended for MA(RCI), we have the name Marcus Caritanus much more Latinized than is usual in the analogous Romano-British inscriptions in Wales: one, in fact, which would bring the inscription nearer to the period of the Roman occupation than we have been in the habit of regarding as the date of this class of stones.

Mr. Williams in his letter to me in answer to the inquiry,—who was this personage?—states that in Hughes' *Horæ Britannicæ* there is mention of Berice, a prince of the Coditani (the district of the Cotswold), between whom and Caradoc there was a feud. It was he who, going to Rome, informed the court that Caradoc was raising troops to oppose the Romans; "and I have somewhere read that he had a son named Marcus Collatinus, who was probably employed in the imperial armies, as he knew the language of the country." The only objection to this suggestion appears to me to arise from the formula of the inscription being that which we have been in the habit of referring to a later, the sixth or seventh, century, and not according with really Roman inscriptions. But whether this stone may not prove our

idea on this subject to have been erroneous, is not easy at present to be decided.

THE SCULPTURED STONE AT GNOLL.



Adjoining to the stone of Marcus Caratinus, above described, there is embedded into the wall of the Grotto at Gnoll Castle another stone, destitute of inscription, but not exceeded in interest, with reference to the archæology of Wales, by any previously described stone. It is, therefore, the more remarkable that hitherto no notice of this second stone has hitherto been published; and I greatly regret that I have been unable to obtain any information as to the locality from which it was brought, most probably by Lady Mackworth's direction,

to the Gnoll, and fixed in its present position. It is a flat stone, of irregular form, being about thirty inches high and twenty inches wide in the middle, having its surface nearly occupied by a rudely designed human figure with the head round and uncovered, the arms raised, with the hands open and fingers spread out, and with a short apron or kilt reaching from the waist to the middle of the legs. Above the head is a series of short, straight spokes or bars, some being longer than the rest, and bent at right angles, forming a kind of canopy over the figure, which is raised, or rather the surface of the stone is cut away, leaving the figure itself in relief. The surface of the face is cut away, leaving the sides of the cheeks with the eyebrows, eyes, nose, and mouth, also in relief. The kilt is formed of a series of longitudinal stripes radiating from a waistband, and giving the appearance of a short and very thickly quilted petticoat.

I need not remind the readers of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* how rare are representations of the ancient Britons on the sculptured stones of Wales, which, in this respect, differ so remarkably from those of Scotland, Ireland, and the Isle of Man. With the exception of the stone at Llandevaelog, Brecknockshire, in which an uncovered figure holds a short club in each hand, and who appears to be clothed in a similar short kilt (and which I have figured in this work, 3rd Ser., vol. iv, p. 306), and the small stone found at Llanfrynach, near Brecon, on which is sculptured a diminutive figure with uplifted arms and outspread hands (also figured by me, 3rd Ser., vol. ii, p. 141), I recollect no other single figure of an ancient Briton. Much space might be occupied by discussing the two peculiarities observable in the figure before us, namely, the upraised hands and the dress. I shall only observe, however, that the attitude of this and the Llanfrynach figure agrees with that which is found repeatedly in the Catacombs of Rome, and which is generally interpreted as representing the act of prayer or worship, and which seems especially suitable for the tomb of a Christian, whilst the peculiar character

of the dress seems especially Celtic, as it is seen in many of the early sculptured remains in other parts of the kingdom, as well as in early Irish metal work, as in the small full-length figures of the shrine of St. Manchan.

THE CROSS STONE OF BRYN KEFFNEITHAN.



The carved and inscribed stone here represented is also now, for the first time, brought before the public notice of the archæologist. It is now (or at least was in

1846) standing in the yard of the house of the resident manager of the colliery on the tramway at Bryn Cefn-eithan, about three miles to the east of Neath. After walking through the grounds of Gnoll Castle, and passing the ivy tower on the adjacent hill (which forms a conspicuous object from the Neath Valley Road) and ascending still higher, and passing the battlemented ruin of a large farm-house, we arrive at the shaft and tramway of the colliery works. Proceeding along the latter on the ridge of the mountain, and descending the deep inclined plain, a further walk of three-quarters of a mile brought us to the manager's house, where the stone for which we were in search was deposited, having been removed from a small holy-well in the vicinity. The stone is about a yard high and twenty inches wide, rounded at the top, having a large cross with equal-sized arms irregularly carved on the upper portion, with the pannels between the arms of the cross sunk, leaving only the edges of the limbs of the cross in relief. In the centre is a raised dot surrounded by a small circle in relief, and two dots and circles are sculptured in relief at the top of the upper arm, and four similar dots and circles at the bottom of the lower panels.

The bottom of the stone bears the inscription—

prop
aravi
t gaic

i.e., "Preparavit Gaic" (Gaic prepared or made this cross); a formula met with on several other stones in Glamorganshire, but not, I believe, elsewhere in the kingdom. The letters of the inscription will be seen to belong to an alphabet quite distinct from the Romano-British one of M. Caritinus, being, in fact, the Hiberno-Saxon, or rather British minuscule characters of a later period, probably of the eighth or ninth century. There are several crosses at Margam not very dissimilar to the one before us, which exhibits one of the simplest types of the sculptured stones of Wales.

Oxford, September 1864.

I. O. WESTWOOD.

PRENDERGAST FAMILY.

THE name of Prendergast appears amongst the officers of William the Conqueror's army, on the Roll of Battle Abbey. It does not follow, however, that the family was Norman. Thierry, quoting the contemporary historians, says that William had his proclamation of war published in the neighbouring kingdoms, and offered good pay, and the plunder of England, to every tall and stout man who would serve him with spear and cross-bow. A multitude came by all roads from far and near, from the north and from the south. Some arrived from the province of Maine and from Anjou, from Poictou and from Britany, from France and from Flanders, from Burgundy, from Piedmont, and from the banks of the Rhine. All the adventurers by profession, all the outcasts of Western Europe, came eagerly and by forced marches.¹

It is probable that the Prendergasts were Flemings; for the name, in composition and character, resembles the following names, which are found in the preface to the Salic Law, the oldest manuscript of the dark ages still subsisting in Europe, according to M. Guizot, and written in mixed Latin and German, supposed to be of the sixth century after Christ. "Those who compiled the Salic Law are, Wisagast, Arigast, Salegast, Windegast, in Bodiham, Saliham, and Windham."² And he mentions that "gast" means "host," and that "Saligast" is "inhabitant of the canton or district of Sale."³ Hence "Prendergast" would mean "inhabitant or owner of the district of Prender."

Another circumstance that renders it probable that the Prendergasts were Flemings, is the early settlement of the family in Pembrokeshire, which was a conquest

¹ Thierry, *Conquest of England by the Normans*, book iii, p. 62. Whitaker. London.

² Guizot, *Cours d'Histoire Moderne*, vol. i, p. 279. ³ *Ib.* p. 276.

principally effected by Flemings, as is recited from contemporary historians by Thierry in the following manner: "In King Henry the First's time, Richard Count of Eu, a Norman by birth, conquered the Welsh province of Dioet, or Pembrokeshire, with a small army of Brabançons, Normans, and even English. In this campaign Richard of Eu received from his Flemings and from the English soldiers the Teutonic surname of "Strong-boke," meaning the strong bowman; and by a singular chance, this epithet, unintelligible to the Normans, remained hereditary in the family of the Norman chief.

There long existed in Pembrokeshire a curious monument of the conquest, viz. a great road along the tops of the hills, in such a manner that it was nowhere commanded by a superior elevation, but might be travelled on with safety the whole way. This road, constructed by the invaders to facilitate their march and ensure their communications, kept for several centuries the name of "the Flemings' way."¹

The name still subsists in Holland or Belgium under the form "Bronte-Geest," which seems to be the Dutch or Low German expression for Prendergast.

From Pembrokeshire Maurice de Prendergast came over to Ireland in the year 1169, at the head of ten knights and two hundred archers, as part of the vanguard of Strongbow, to assist M'Murrough, king of Leinster, against the princes who had confederated against him. In 1177 he gave his Castle of Prendergast, in Pembrokeshire, to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem; and eventually joining that order, was Prior of Kilmainham, near Dublin, the chief seat of the brotherhood in Ireland at his death in 1205. For his services in Ireland he received from Strongbow the territory of Fernegenal in Wexford, a district lying opposite to the town of Wexford on the north, and separated from it only by the river Slaney.

There is a very curious poem, or "geste," nearly coeval with the invasion of Ireland, written in the Romance

¹ Thierry, b. vii, pp. 154, 155.

language,¹ and recited probably in the halls of the grandsons of the first settlers in Ireland from Pembroke-shire, which gives some details of Maurice and his son Philip de Prendergast. Giraldus gives him his due share in the history of the campaign under M'Murrough; but he plays a subordinate part in his history, compared with the eminence he has in this metrical account of the conquest of Ireland, taken down from the mouth of Morice Regan, secretary to King Dermot M'Murrough. One would think some follower of his had been the author, so particular is the account of his actions. In the first battle, where M'Donehid [now Dunphy], king of Ossory, is defeated by M'Murrough through the aid of the English, the success is due to an ambuscade of forty English archers placed by Maurice de Prendergast under charge of Robert Smiche (or Smith), with orders to fall on the flanks of the men of Ossory when they should attack Maurice de Prendergast's small band led on by him to tempt them. Turning round to his men, and giving the rein to his white charger, Blanchard, he leads them on to the charge to his war-cry, "Saint David!"

The next feat is a march to Glindelath (Glendaloch), whence they brought a large prey to Fernes (M'Murrough's residence) without a stroke given or taken. He leads another expedition against the king of Ossory at Achadur [Freshford] in the county of Kilkenny, forces his entrenchments, and, after a three days' battle, disperses the men of Ossory, when they fly to the neighbourhood of Nenagh in the county of Tipperary.

M'Murrough being brought to great pride through these successes, attempts to oppose the return of Maurice de Prendergast and his soldiers to Pembrokeshire, who wished to get back to visit their wives; and when they arrive at Wexford they find that M'Murrough has for-

¹ P. 36, Anglo-Norman Poem of the Conquest of Ireland by Henry II. From a MS. in the Archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth Palace. Edited by Francisque Michel. With an Introductory Essay by Thomas Wright. 12mo. London: William Pickering, 1838.

bidden the shipmasters there to give them passage. He now resolves, in revenge, to offer his services to the king of Ossory. When M'Donehid heard it, he jumped for joy :

"Des nouvelles étoit enjoué	De la novele esteit heistez
Et de joie sautoit à pieds."	E de joie saili à pes. (P. 53.)

Dermod M'Murrough soon found the effect of M'Donehid's new allies ; and, on the other hand, the men of Ossory grew so attached to Maurice de Prendergast that they wished to make him one of their chiefs ; for such must have been the meaning of their desire to confer on him the title of Maurice of Ossory,—an honour, however, that he refused. The language of the poem, with a very slight change, reads as follows in modern French :

Mac Donehid jour et nuit	"Mac Donehid jor et nuit
La terre de Dermod a destruit :	La tere Dermod destruit :
Par Morice et sa meyné	Par Morice e par sa meiné.
La terre du roi a donc gâté ;	Le tere al rei ad dunc gâté.
Là refusa le baron	Illoc refut le barun
De Morice Osseriath le nom :	De Morice Osseriath le nun :
Car toujours l'appeloient ainsi	Si l'apelouent tut dis
Les Irrois de ce pays.	Les Yrrois de cel país." (P.55.)

Though he declined this name of Maurice of Ossory, yet throughout the poem he is afterwards so called, affording, as it did, a ready way to distinguish him from the other Maurice (Fitz Gerald) his fellow warrior.

The men of Ossory are reluctant to part with their new allies, and waylay them on their departure ; but through Maurice's skill, to whom his officers and men left the entire conduct in this difficulty, they escape their treacherous plot and return to Wales.

Maurice de Prendergast returned to Ireland with Earl Richard, as Strongbow is always called throughout this poem ; and on one occasion is sent to bring his friend, the king of Ossory, under safe conduct to Earl Richard's camp to treat of peace. O'Brien of Munster, brother-in-law of M'Murrough, with his troops formed part of Strongbow's force, and persuaded Strongbow to imprison the king of Ossory now they had him in their power.

Maurice, however, calls upon his men to mount, unfurls his banner, and swears by his sword, in the face of Earl Richard and the whole camp, that there is no vassal so audacious, if he dare raise a hand against the king of Ossory to dishonour him, in jest or earnest, but he shall pay for it with his head. At length, with Earl Richard's consent, he leads him safely home. On Maurice's return next day there is a murmuring against him in the camp for his rescuing their greatest enemy; whereupon he flings down his gauntlet, and challenges his accusers to meet him in the earl's court, if they wish to maintain their impeachment.

When Dublin was besieged by O'Connor and his forces, and the English were reduced to treat with him, the two commissioners sent by the English to his camp were Lawrence O'Tool, archbishop of Dublin; and Maurice de Prendergast, whose character for strict faith was, no doubt, well known to all the Irish through his conduct to the king of Ossory, and earned him this office.

His son Philip married Maude daughter and sole heir of Robert de Quenci, Earl Richard's standard-bearer and hereditary Constable of Leinster, who was killed in a battle with the O'Dempsys and the Irish of Offailey a few months after his wedding:

Quand ce Robert estoit occis
Son corps ils ont bien enseveli.
Une seule fille Robert avoit,
Robert qui si gentil estoit,
Qui puis estoit donné à un baron
Phelip de Prendergast avoit nom
Le fiz Moriz Ossriath,
Qui puis vecut en O Kençelath.

"Quant cil Robert esteit occis
Le cors unt ben ensevelis
Une fille pur vers aveit
Robert, qui tant gentils esteit,
Que pus iert doné à un barun
Phelip de Prendergast out nun,
Le fiz Moriz Ossriath
Ki pus vesquist O Kencelath."

(Ib. p. 134.)

During her minority Earl Richard gave the constableness and the custody of the standard and banner of Leinster to Raymond, to whom he had also given his sister in marriage at Wexford; and on Maude de Quenci's marriage Philip obtained it, and became Constable of Leinster, and long held the office in her right.

In the description of Philip's personal peculiarities

we have evidence of the rhymer's having lived at the same time with him, or very soon afterwards. He tells of his being surly before he got his breakfast;¹ but after eating it, there was no man under heaven more gay. Until he had got on his gown, which was evidently not put on till after breakfast, he was quickly angered: from that hour he was frank and kind, courteous and open-handed to all, and of all beloved. He was of high courage, and had a great following or vassalage.

The Romance language, slightly altered, runs into the following doggerel French, and may give some idea of the nature of this too little known, very ancient poem:

Le Comte gentil de grand valeur	"Li Quens gentis de grant valor
Y mēna alors sa chere sœur :	Iloec menad lores sa sorur.
Sa sœur y a le Comte mēné ;	Sa sor i ad li quens mené ;
Au gros Reymond il l'a donné,	Al gros Reymund l'ād dunc doné :
Et l'Enseigne et la bannière	E le seigne e la banere
De tout le pays de Leynistere,	De trestut Leyniestere,
Jusqu'à l'enfant soit de l'age	Desque l'enfant seit del age
Que tenir pent son heritage ;	Que tenir peut son heritage ;
La fille de Robert de Quenci	La fille Robert de Quenci
Dont vous avez avant oïi.	Dunt avez avant oï.
Mais puis la prit un vassal	Mès pus la prist un vassal
Philip un baron natural ;	Phelip un barun natural :
De Prendergast étoit nommé	De Prendergast esteit clamé
Un baron vassal distingué.	Un barun vassal alosé
Ce fut celui, sachez tous,	Co fut celui, sachez tuz
Qui au matin fut mal gracieux	K'al matin iert greins et nus
Après manger franc et doux	Après manger frans et duz
Courtois et liberal à tous.	Curteis, largis as trestuz ;
Jusqu'à sa cape avoit affublé,	Tant cum la cape out fublé
De colère étoit toujours enflé	Deire esteit tut dis enflé ;
Quand au matin fut diné	Quant al matin fust digné
Sous ciel n'y avoit homme plus gai.	Sus cel n'ut home plus heité.
Celui tint plus longuement	Icil tint plus longement
Le conestable selon la gent ;	Le conestable solum la gent ;
Beaucoup il étoit estimé	Mult estoit icil preisé
De tous gents étoit aimé :	De tute gens esteit amé.
Assez étoit de fière courage	Asez esteit de fer corage
Et de très grand vassalage.	E de mult grant vassalage."

(Ib., pp. 144-5.)

¹ That "dinner" meant our breakfast, and "supper" our dinner, in early times, is plain from the ancient French proverb: "Lever à cinq, diner à neuf, souper à cinq, coucher à neuf, font vivre à quatre vingt dix neuf." To rise at five, to dine at nine, to sup at five, to bed at nine, make a man live to ninety and nine.

The lands acquired in Wexford passed, in the third descent, to heirs female, and to the Rochforts. A younger son of Philip de Prendergast acquired large territories in the county of Tipperary, along the river Suir. There the family continued to dwell, spread into many branches, until, in the days of Cromwell, they were transplanted with the rest of the ancient nobility, gentry, and farmers of the Irish nation, to Connaught, and their inheritance divided between the soldiers of the Commonwealth army and the "adventurers" as those were called who adventured money towards a joint-stock fund for raising a private army to put down the Irish rebellion of 1641.

LLANGATHEN, CARMARTHENSHIRE.

HISTORICAL NOTES.

LIST OF VICARS.

THE following is the list of vicars of this parish for the last three hundred years or so:

A.D. 1519, John Harris.

A.D. 1540, or thereabout, John Penry.

A.D. 1556, David Walter.

A.D. 1665, Edmund Meredith, pro. by Richard Earl of Carbury and William Hughes. I find the name of Edmund Meredith a curate at St. Peter's, Carmarthen, anno 1660.

A.D. 1670, Daniel Gwynn. There are some of this name still living in this parish, and they can be traced down by the church Registers to about this time.

A.D. 1694, Francis Stedman, who was also a vicar of Llanarthney.

A.D. 1720, Thomas Protheroe, M.A. He resided at Pentre Davies. Pentre Davies is still holden by a branch of the same good name, and, it is supposed, of the same family as this Protheroe.

A.D. 1724, Thomas Tonman, B.A. The parish was served at this time by a curate of the name of Morgan Davies, who seems to have been a man of good parts. He established two schools in the parish. There are two letters of his (1750) preserved in the *Welsh Piety*.

A.D. 1749, James Green, B.A. It might be that the present

Greens of Court Henry, in this parish, are lineally connected with this James Green. He was a native of Herefordshire.

A.D. 1767, John Powell. This was a man of good report. A parochial library was founded at this time (1768) in this parish. One Dr. Bray lived at this time, who made it his mission to establish schools and to found parochial libraries. The Welsh were under great obligations to him.

A.D. 1787, John Lewis, a native of Abergwili, as well as his predecessor.

A.D. 1801, William Gwynne Davies, native of Carmarthen. The parish was served during Gwynne Davies' time by Mr. John Howel, who was an active and successful minister. The parishioners were very anxious to have the living presented to him, and they petitioned in his behalf, but failed to succeed.

A.D. 1817, John Llewelin, a native of Llanegwad, and a curate of Gwinfe.

OTHER MEMORANDA RELATING TO LLANGATHEN PARISH.

The patron saint, "Kathan ab Cowrda ab Caradog freichfras ab Glywis ab Tegid ab Cadell, a Fferyfferen ferch Lewddyn Luyddog i fam." (Achau y Saint.)

A.D. 1340, anno 13^o Regis Edw. III.—Rex confirmavit Reso ap Gruffyth in feodo viginti acras terræ duas acras prati et dimidium acram bosci in *Maiscodin* in commotto de *Maynor Telayn* necnon villam de *Kilsayn* cum molendino¹ aquatico ejusdem ac aliis terris salvo jure Reg'.

1356, anno 29^o Regis Edwardi III.—Mercatum et al' libert' confirmat' *burgens' de Drosselan*.

1380, anno 3^o Regis Rich. II.—Will'us Houton Armig' Custos castri de *Dursselan* in South Wall' pro vita cum feodis, etc.

1390, anno 13^o Regis Rich. II.—Exemplificatio cartæ Roberti de Tibetott Justiciar' West Wall' et confirm' Ed. I fact' Mad-ocho Vichan, Trahacaro Howell et Rys Kethyn fil' Madauc' apud Arauder in feodo de tot' terr' de *Kilsaen* pro redd' 4*d*. necnon ballivam et bedellat' de comoto de Mallaen dum ipsi et hæredes sui fideliter se gerant erga Regem ad requisic'on Jo' ap. Traharne.

1392, anno 15^o Regis Rich. II.—Mercat' et al' libertat' confirmat' *burgens' de Drosselane* prout in 7 chart' Ed. II.

1444, anno 22^o Regis Henrici Sexti.—Libert' confirmat' *burgensibus de Drusselane in South Wallia*. Vide 15 chart' R. 2.

The above are the titles of charters granted as stated, the originals whereof are preserved in the Record Office.

¹ This mill (*molendino*) is still going round.

In the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica*, A.D. 1291, the "*Ecclesia de Llangathek*" (Llangathen) was valued at £4:6:8, and was in the "*decanatus de Strattewy*."

Anno 19^o Henr' VIII.—Llangathen let by the prioress and convent of nuns at Chester to John Harris, clerk, and Sir William Thomas, for 69 years. Rent (£17:13:4 during Harris's life, and £17:6:8 after his death) at May day and Michaelmas. Tenant to repair both church and chancell, and to pay the curate of Llanyhernyan 6s. 8d.

Anno 16^o Jacob.—Let to Sir J. Vaughan for 3 lives, Rectory of Llangathen with the church or chapel of Llanyheriam, with all tyths, great and small, and the advowson of the rectory church, vicaridge, and chapel of Llangathen and Llanyhernian aforesaid. Rent £186:3:8 at Lady day and Michaelmas. Tenant to repair chancell and other buildings, and bear all charges.

Anno 1666.—Let to Richard Lord Vaughan, Earl of Carberry, with the adv. of vic. and chap.

Anno 1695.—Let to Will. Davies for £60 fine. Adv. of vic. and chap. reserved to bishop.

Anno 1703.—Let to Will. Philips and others for the same fine.

Anno 1704.—Let to the same persons in trust. Fine, £45.

Anno 1713.—Let to Thomas Gibson and Will. Lea in trust. Right of presenting to the church and chap. is reserved for the bishop.

Bishop Rudd occurs in the list of prelates of St. David's between Bps. Middleton and Milbourne, viz. from 1593 to 1615. The same personage is in the list of deans of Gloucester, between Lawrence Humfrey and Griffith Lewis, or from 1584 to 1594. His epitaph:

"Hic jacet Anthonius Rudd, natione Anglus,
Patria Eboracensis, in Sacra Theologia
Doctor, Gloustrensis Ecclesie quondam Decanus,
Et Maenevensis Ecclesie Episcopus
Vigilantissimus, qui plus minus
Viginti an'is sum'a cum Prudentia
Moderabatur, qui E. Lætissima Femina
Anna Doltona, Equestri Doltonorum Familia
Oriunda, duos suscepit optimæ Spei Filios.
Vixit, Æternum Surrecturus, Martii
Nono, an'o Domini, 1614,
Ætatis vero suæ 66.
Hoc Monumentum Pietatis ergo
Mœstissima Conjux posuit
Ultimo Die Octobris
An'o Domini
1616."

Extr. Letter of John Skydmore, Constable of Carreg Kennen Castle, to John Fairford, July 5th, 1403:

.....“And he (Owain Glyndwr) lay last night in the *Castle of Drosselan*, with Rees ap Griffith; and there I was, and spake to him upon truce, and prayed of a safe conduct under his seal, to send home my wife and her mother, and their company, and he would none grant me.”.....

In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, “tempore Henrici Octavi: Llangathen.—Johannes Penry vicarius ibidem, ex collac'one ep'i Meneven' com'unib' annis valet clare, 8*li*. 13*s*. 4*d*. Inde x*a* 13*s*. 4*d*.”

1138.—A castle, supposed to be Dryslwyn, situated on the road to Llandeilo Fawr, was built by Uchtryd, prince of Merionethshire.

1287 or 1289.—Sir Rhys ap Meredydd revolting, burnt and spoiled several towns belonging to the English; upon the receipt of which news the king (Edw. I) sent the Earl of Cornwall with an army to repress the Welsh. The king at that time was in Arragon. The earl defeated Sir Rhys' army, and overthrew his *Castle of Drosslan*, but not without the loss of some of his chief men; for as they besieged and undermined the said castle, the walls unexpectedly fell down, by which accident several of the English were killed, among whom were Nicholas Lord Strafford and the Lord William de Montmorency. A truce was granted; but the Welsh renewed their hostilities, until at last Robert Tiptost (or Tibetôt) took Rhys prisoner, when he was condemned and executed at York.

Remark on an old document: “1671.—This year, cropping of men's ears at Dryslwyn; the first for keeping possession, and the other for serving Mr. Rice.” No mention of who *Mr. Rice* was, but he was probably of the Dynevor family.

1650.—Some soldiers of Oliver Cromwell paid a visit about this time to Llangathen Church, and committed certain mutilations on the monument of Bishop Rudd.

Anno 1400.—Lewis, the celebrated “Bard of Glyn Cothi,” lived about this time; he visited often, in the capacity of a “*Clerwr*,” several families in Ystrad Tywy, and made their names celebrated in his immortal poems. Amongst others, the families of the Gwilyms, who descended from the Lords of Llangathen, and held considerable lands in Cethinog, at the time. One of them, Henry ap Gwilym, built Court Henry, which was called after his name. He is said to have been a “gentleman of ancient lineage, wealthie, and magnanimous,” and had fought ten duels with Thomas ap Griffith of Dinevor. The late Sir James Williams of Rhydodun was a lineal descendant of these Gwilyms or Williamses of Ystrad Tywy.

Anno 1640, Llwydiad y Berllan Dywyll.

Dafydd Llwyd Esq., a son of the Lloyds of Castell Howel, was the founder of the Berllan Dywyll branch. The grandfather of this Dafydd Llwyd married one Janet, daughter of Griffith ap Lywelín Forthis, the heiress of Berllan Dywyll. The last of this branch was David Llwyd, Esq., who died December 31st, 1778.

Anno 1700, the Dyer family. We find this family here in the latter end of the seventeenth century. One of them, the Rev. John Dyer, was the author of the celebrated poem on "Grongar Hill." This family seems to be of Welsh extraction. There are several Dyers on the Register of Llanfynedd, a neighbouring parish, 1650-1700. There was a curate of the name of Thomas Dyer, serving that church 1707-1711. There had been a "dying establishment" of some note in the parish of Llanfynydd, at the beginning of the seventeenth century; and according to tradition, the family derived its name from the above trade, as was often the case.

LLWYD.

THE CLIFF-CASTLE AT MAEN,

NEAR THE LAND'S END, IN THE PARISH OF S. SENNEN,
CORNWALL.

[Reprinted, by permission, from the *Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall*, 1864.]

No description of the Cliff-Castle of Maen, or Mayon, in the parish of S. Sennen, will be found in the county histories; and it is remarkable that so important a work should have been left unnoticed by Dr. Borlase. Like the greater number of the ancient remains of this county, it has been much mutilated; and, but for the protection it has received from James Trembath, Esq., of Mayon, it would in all probability have been utterly demolished before any description had been written, or plan of its construction made.

Cornish cliff-castles are constructed on a very simple plan, merely consisting of a ditch or fosse, with a wall curved towards the land, and stretching across the isthmus of some bold and lofty promontory. They occur

more frequently on the western coast than in any other part of the county. Remains of cliff-castles may be seen at the Gurnard's Head, in the parish of Zennor; at Bosigran, in Morvah; and at Kenidjack, in S. Just. Cape Cornwall was protected in the same manner. Then comes the broad sweep of Whitsand Bay; between which and the Land's End, in a lesser bay called Gamper, is Maen Castle, the subject of this notice. Following the coast southwards, we find at Tol-pedn-penwith another line of defence, thence on to Treryn, where existed, perhaps, the finest cliff-castle in Cornwall. The situations chosen for all these fortifications are such as to render as little labour as possible necessary in their construction. In each case the greater part of the circumference is protected and made impregnable by the cliffs.

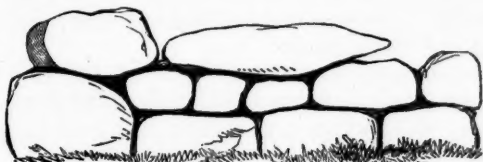
The Maen promontory, which runs from south-east to north-west, is about a hundred and twenty yards in breadth and a hundred and twenty-five in length, from the ditch to the edge of the cliff. It is of a hillock form, rising considerably in the centre, and sloping down on the east and north to cliffs almost perpendicular, and from seventy to eighty feet in height. On the west the rocks are of a more rugged and broken character. The fortification consists of an earthen vallum (A on the plan) on the land side, running down to the very edge of the eastern cliff, and carried on to the west as far as it was necessary; for there the ground forms a natural fosse,



Walling on the sea side.

declining very rapidly towards a little rivulet; within this a ditch (B) twenty feet wide, having its eastern part faced with stone on the land side; the soil thrown out

from the ditch formed the vallum just mentioned; and lastly, a wall (c) twelve feet thick, but of what height originally it is now impossible to ascertain, as little more remains than the foundations. These, on the sea side, consist of a row of erect rough granite blocks touching each other; on the inner side the stones appear to have been laid with some attempt at horizontal courses, and the space between the two facings filled with smaller stones heaped together. On the highest part of the



Walling on the land side.

line of fortification, and about eighty yards from the eastern cliff, a regularly formed opening (D) gives access to the interior of the works; and, as at Chûn Castle, the wall here is of greater breadth, being twenty-one feet wide. On the east side, two courses of stone which remain, appear to have been placed with much care.

The entrance at Chûn Castle splays outwardly; here, however, on the contrary, it measures twelve feet within and six feet only without. A rude pillar, seven feet six inches in length, and about eighteen inches thick, lying across the entrance, and resting on the wall on either side, looks, in its present position, like a lintel (see Plate); but, as the wall, now but three feet high, was probably much higher originally, it seems likely that this stone is a fallen jamb. The wall (as will be observed by reference to the plan) sweeps in on each side towards the entrance, leaving a space (E) of ten yards between its outer jambs and the ditch. From the inner edge of the ditch two curved walls (FF) of slighter construction, appear to have joined the main wall, and thus to have formed an outwork to cover the entrance.

This provision for the defence of the entrance appears to have been a principle of construction in ancient fortifications. For this purpose an intricate arrangement was made at Chûn Castle. No trace of the ditch now exists in front of the entrance. The wall extends westward of the gateway about forty or fifty yards to a cairn, affording on that side a natural defence.

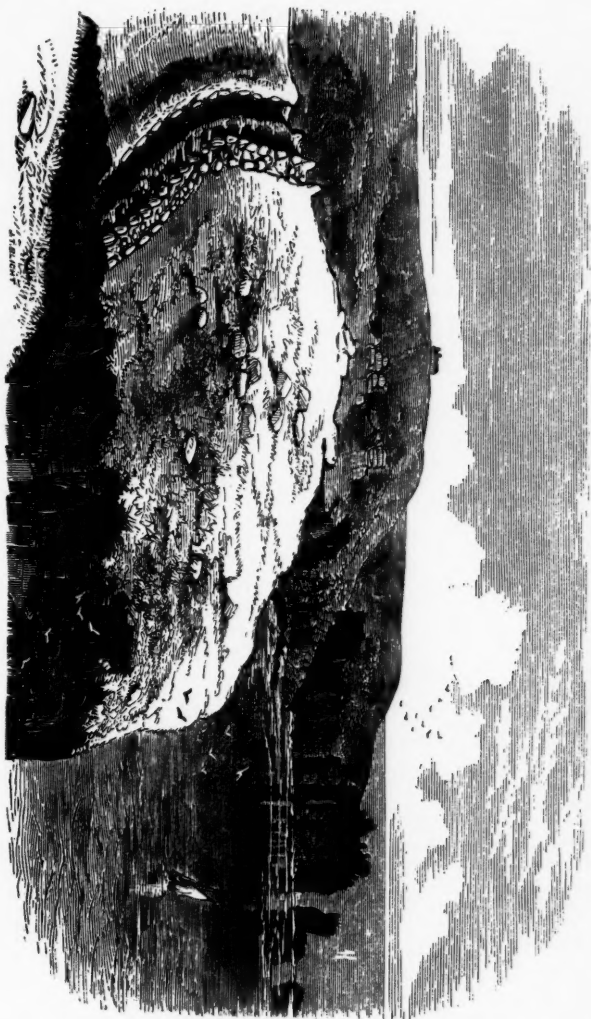
To the south and south-east of the castle several acres of land are partitioned into small enclosures; but their forms cannot be traced with accuracy, and it is questionable whether they had any necessary connection with the old fortification.

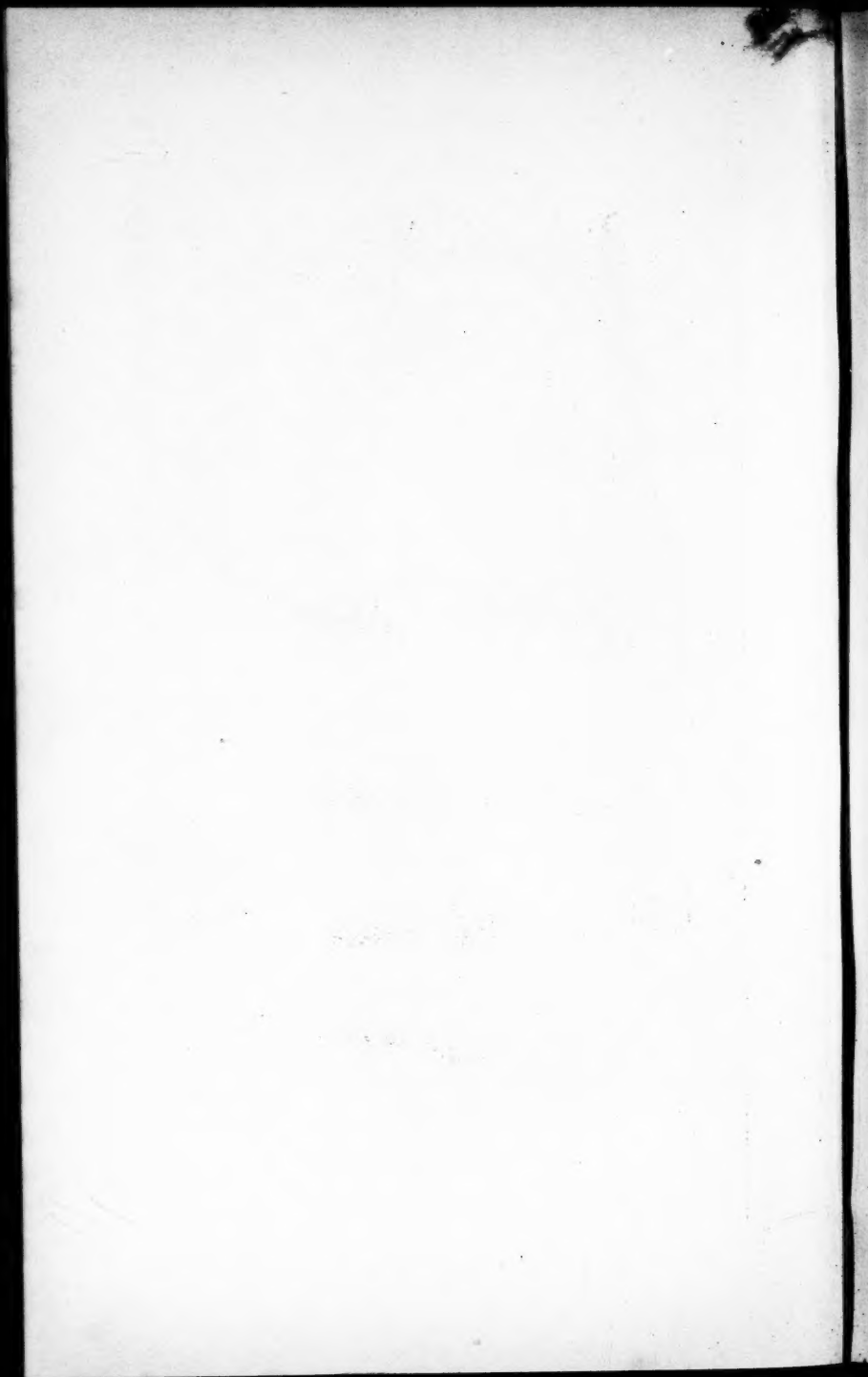
Sepulchral urns have been found in the neighbourhood; and I am informed that a circle of stones, near Whitsand Bay, which was visible thirty or forty years ago, has been since buried by drifted sand.

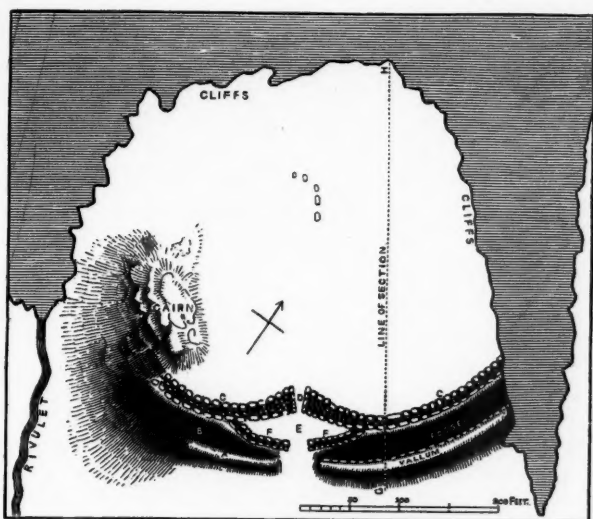
The Cliff-castles, or, as they are termed, *raths* or *wrathes*, of Wales and Ireland are constructed very similarly to those in Cornwall; though they are in the former countries, I believe, generally of earth, whilst the Cornish are of stone. The interiors of the Irish and Welsh raths are occasionally hollowed or depressed in the centre; others having elevated mounds. Most of the Cornish Cliff-castles rise in the centre, not artificially banked, but evidently such headlands were chosen as afforded this arrangement: where the occupiers, standing on the summit, could command a view of the whole length of the fortifications. This is particularly the case at Maen Castle.

In Ireland and Wales, as well as in Cornwall, these works have been attributed to the Danes. Respecting the Cornish Castles, at least, it may be said that there are difficulties in the way of the theory that they were constructed by invaders. Had they been situated over convenient landing-places, where an enemy might run in and seize on such a portion of land as would always afford an uninterrupted passage to the sea, then one great obstacle would be got rid of. But they occupy rocky, lofty headlands, unapproachable from the sea,

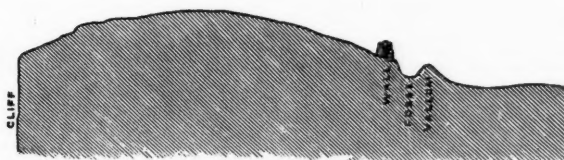
MAEN CASTLE AND THE LAND'S-END.



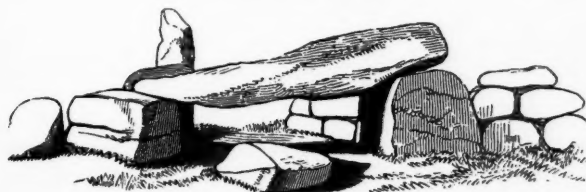




Plan.

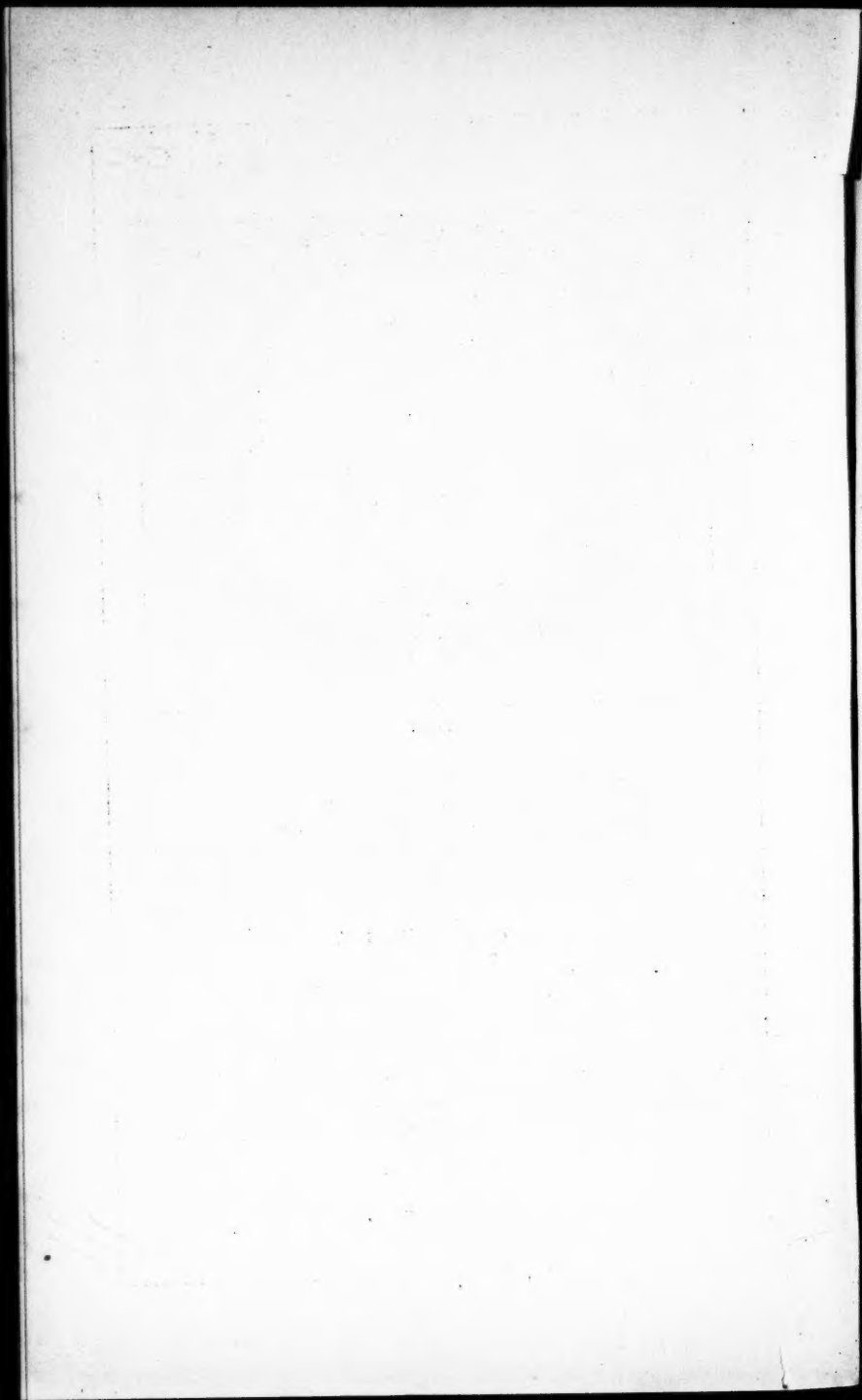


Section on the line G H.



Entrance at D.

MAEN CASTLE.



offering no landing-places or shelter for vessels; so it would have been impossible for a force shut up within these ditches and walls to have had any communication with shipping. And as these castles do not command good landing-places, they could have been of little service to the natives to repel invasion. They show no traces of having contained circular huts, nor any other signs of lengthy occupation. A force within could soon have been starved out; and though a little stream runs round the base of one side of Maen Castle, it could easily be diverted by besiegers.

These Cliff-castles are probably the works of the people who built the hill-castles, the former affording places of temporary refuge to those on the lower lands and on the coast, when they might not be able to flee inland. Moreover they commanded extensive sea views, so that watchmen might give early intelligence of the foe; and from their peculiar situations they were of great strength, inaccessible on the sea side, whilst comparatively little labour made them secure towards the land.

At whatever period so many castles were erected within so small an area, they were evidently designed for the protection of the inhabitants from frequent attacks of a powerful enemy.

J. T. BLIGHT.

[The similarity between the position and construction of Maen Castle, and numerous remains of the same nature on the coast of Pembrokeshire, will not escape the notice of members. We hope that accounts and illustrations of the chief remains of this kind in the hundred of Castle Martin, or, we might say, all along the Welsh coast of the Bristol Channel, will be contributed by members resident in their neighbourhood. The excellent view of the Land's End, which is due to the pencil of the author, will be welcome to all who remember the Truro Meeting in 1862.—*Ed. Arch. Camb.*]

BENTON CASTLE, PEMBROKESHIRE.

SUBORDINATE castles, like that of Benton, which had no specific, no peculiar history, should be viewed in connexion with the general military works of the district of their own period; and this rule applies with especial force to the present structure, which is but a mere Peel tower, in a district particularly rich in works of its age and style. It is unfortunate that these have not been examined and made the subject of detailed drawings, from the comparison of which some general reference could be drawn, for Pembrokeshire is second to no South Welsh county, not even to Glamorgan in the number and variety of its castles as well as in the historical interest attaching to them.

Pembrokeshire, being an open and fertile county, with a very accessible sea-board, was taken possession of at an early period by the Anglo-Normans, and was held with great tenacity, both against the native Welsh, and against the piratical descents which the Northern nations, even after the Norman conquest, still occasionally made upon its shores and creeks. Hence we have Pembroke Castle, founded by the head of the great House of Montgomery and de Talvas, the only baron who claimed the proud distinction of having given his name to a Welsh town and district—Pembroke, the second founder of which, William Mareschal, was probably the greatest man who ever sprung from the old baronage of England, and who gave to his castle and earldom a celebrity which both, even when utterly disconnected, have ever since maintained.

We have also Carew, the name of which (Caerau) shows an original, dating from a præ-Norman period, and which, in its post-Norman days, was associated with the illicit love of Henry I, with the origin of the great families of Carew, Windsor, and Fitzgerald, who

regarded it as their common cradle, and, in later times, with the rise of the House of Tudor.

There is also Haverford, once held by Eleanor, the Queen of Edward I, and whose grand and lofty keep still predominates over the town, and by its position and its mass compels the beholder to forget the base uses to which it is applied.

Subordinate to these are numerous smaller castles, towers, castellated houses, and even fortified churches, showing that the mesne lords followed the example of their marcher chieftains and bestowed the same care upon the defence of their private estates as those upon the general protection of the district.

It is to be remarked that most of these inferior fortresses are due to the reign of Henry III. The grand types of British castles, the Norman and the Edwardian, were erected in the reigns of two powerful monarchs. Dover and London, fair representatives of the Norman castle, Beaumaris, Conway, Caernarvon, of the Edwardian, were erected by the sovereign, and all others at all resembling them in importance were either their work, or that of the greater barons, who wielded, on the whole, a portion of the regal power. The weak and turbulent reign of Henry III led, it is true, to the construction of many castles, but these were most of them of smaller dimensions, built in spite of the sovereign, and by men who feared the general misrule of the land, or whose feudal chiefs, like the House of Mareschal, held their own against him, even to rebellion.

Benton is one of these smaller castles, evidently dating from the reign of Henry III, and no doubt built under the influence of the Mareschals. It does not appear to have been preceded by any earlier structure or earthwork, and was no doubt intended for the protection of the deep and, in a military point of view, dangerous inlet on the bank of which it is placed. In plan it comprehends a very small court of irregular figure, at the south-west angle of which rises a small

cylindrical tower of three floors, surmounted by an octagonal battlement probably of somewhat later date, of which each face contains one embrasure, whose ruined coping is the only trace of cut stone remaining in the building. The walls are thick, the floors have been of timber, there appear to have been no fire-places, and there are no stairs in the tower wall, so that the access to each floor was probably by ladders and trap-doors. The doorway has a pointed arch, but no traces of a portcullis. Appended to its west side is a square projection, which rises to the summit and contains garderobes for the two upper floors. From these a shaft descends to the foot of the tower, and opens upon the ditch. The lower stage is lighted by loops, one of which commands the castle entrance. Above are some small coupled windows. A door on the east side opens from the first floor upon a short and low curtain, nine feet thick, with battlement and vere wall, which is pierced by the main gateway of the place, a narrow and pointed arch, without trace of portcullis or gate-house. At the east end of this curtain is a second and smaller tower, much ruined, and from this the curtain seems to have extended round the court. Only traces of the wall remain, but drawings of the last century show a sort of tower or building upon its northern side, of which traces remain, and there is an arch, which may have been a postern. Below the castle, towards the walls, is a small court or paddock, defended by an earthwork, and no doubt intended for the pasture of cattle in times of danger. The defence of this paddock passes all round the castle. In front of the principal entrance to the Place is an upburst of trap, forming a natural breast-work and barbican, and no doubt used as such. It is from this mass that Sir R. Murchison named the rock of the district "Benton trap."

The castle is the property of J. H. Scourfield, Esq., M.P., in whose picturesque domain of Williamston it forms no inconsiderable ornament.

G. T. C.

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION MEETING FOR 1865.

WE have much pleasure in announcing that the Meeting of the Association for 1865 will be held in the Isle of Man,—a district peculiarly rich in archæological remains, and in many respects, historical and ethnological, closely connected with Wales. Further particulars will be given in the next number of our Journal.

Correspondence.

A DAY'S RAMBLE ABOUT THE RIVALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—If any of your readers possess the characteristics of the true poet, as defined in the *Triads*, “An eye to see nature, a heart to feel nature, and courage to follow nature,” which, with equal propriety may be stated to be the attributes of the genuine archæologist, and if, in addition, they possess the essential requisites of a good pair of legs, with a resolution to use them, I can point out a route within the compass of a day's travel which will well repay the few shillings expended, and the labour of accomplishing it, by the local interest of the spots visited, and the magnificence of the scenery.

Leaving Carnarvon at five A.M. by the Pwllheli mail, the traveller will set himself down at the foot of the hill near Llanaelhaiarn, where, upon a cross-road, he will find a slab inscribed, “To Nevin six and a-half miles.” Following this, he will mount the pass known as Bwlch yr Eife, passing a fine spring in a well-built enclosure, similar to Clynnog and Llanybi wells. There he will leave the road and breast the hill straight up, being the eastern peak of the triple Rivals. The etymology of the word is probably *Gast*—fork, or opening; pl., *Geist*. *Ufel*—fire, beacon—is a constrained and unnatural derivation. This pass, under the name of Bwlchdaufynydd, has been the scene of many a conflict. The talented bard of Clynnog, in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* has applied to another pass, Bwlchmawr, in this neighbourhood, the name *Thermopylæ of Wales*. At Bronyrerw, in this place, he fixes the field of the battle between Trahaiarn ap Caradog and Griffith ap

Cynan. But that field is said by old historians to have been near Harlech, and I apprehend can be no other than the spot where the new mansion of Deudraeth Castle now stands, which was formerly called Bronyrerw, just over Traethbach, where the contending factions of the north and south would be likely to meet. After a steep walk of about an hour, with an occasional exclamation, "Bel-lows to mend," the tourist will find himself within a large walled enclosure. This is no other than *Trerceiri*, the town of forts, caer, caerau, ceiri, *Anglicè* Kerry, so well known to the members of our Association. The walls are three yards broad, and in some parts fifteen feet high, completely enclosing the summit of the hill within an area of about four acres. Over this space are scattered cells or dwellings of various sizes and shapes. A carnedd-like structure covers the very peak with a small deep cellar in the middle. On one side of the hill, presenting the weakest point, there is an outer or second wall, enclosing dwellings with a gateway or passage corresponding to another in the inner or main wall. In the latter there is a low doorway with large flat lintels penetrating right through at the foundation. The view is magnificent, overlooking Lleyln, Arfon, and Eifonydd. The most prominent reflection, however, is that of admiration, with a touch of national pride for the courage and tenacity with which our ancestors clung to their land, language, and liberty, when they were constrained to drive their families and flocks into such storm-beaten solitudes as these for security against their relentless foes. The traveller next makes straight for the sea across the southern side of the middle hill, still at a considerable height, leaving on the left the diminutive church of Carnguwch and the slopes of Llithvaen, whence formerly a string of hardy women might be seen very early in the morning pursuing their weary way to Pwllheli with necks bent under a load of heather for fuel, a few pence being the reward of their toil. Before long you approach the sea, and find yourself on the verge of a singular depression, or glen, opening towards the water. This is no other than Nant Gwrtheyrn, which, in its quiet seclusion might well have furnished Dr. Johnson with his idea of the Happy Valley in *Rasselas*, when sojourning with Mrs. Thrall at her mansion of Bodvil, in this neighbourhood. A narrow road threads zigzag down the side to the bottom, which is watered by a brook, and is diversified with meadows and enclosed fields. At the end next the sea is seen a mount with remains, which designated the abode as Bedd Gwrtheyrn did the interment of the "*carnfradur*," or arrant traitor, as the *Triads* call him, for his invitation of the Saxons to uphold his usurpation. Besides an old tenement, a well-built farmhouse and offices may be now seen. Former tenants were noted for their singularity. The greatest celebrity was a dwarf of hideous aspect, with a large head, grinning teeth, squint eyes, small bandy legs, whose name was the bugbear of naughty children.—Shade of Ellis bach y Nant! how thou would'st stare and grin to see a landing stage upon thine unfrequented beach, thy solitudes resounding

with explosions of powder-blasts, unknown voices supplanting the bleating of thy goats, and strange white sails carrying the stones of Yr Eifl to pave the cities and decorate the mansions of the Saxon! If the glen is too deep to visit, you continue your walk along the ridge above the sea until you reach Carregyllam, a projecting rock of majestic height and outline, over whose brow none would venture to look down without a friend to hold him by the coat-laps. You are satisfied with rolling down a stone to dislodge the cormorants and seagulls from the inaccessible ledges below. You gaze around, enjoying the manifold charms of this rocky coast line, indented here and there by coves or *porths* of clear blue water and pure shingle. Not far is a point sheltering a beach, and forming the pretty harbour of Nevin, which presents the same appearance as when Edward the First dropped his anchor there. The little borough town lies under an elevation sheltering it from



Pistill Font.

the southwest, in many respects like Towyn, Merioneth, and, like the latter, having a fine spring rising through the brackish sandsoil. Leaving Carreg y llam, you follow a path through sheep-pastures

with scanty, but sweet herbage, where you pass thick crops of mushrooms born to waste unseen, or at least untasted. You pass the farms called Gwynnis (from, it is said, having belonged to the White Friars), and stepping over a low loose wall you are in the churchyard of Pistill, a plain primitive little church, without cross or mullion, grit or sandstone, arch or pillar to adorn it. I must, however, except one ornament of gritstone, a font of obviously ancient date. It is round, and rests upon a square stone pedestal without any chiselling. The bowl is enriched outside with a design of much beauty and of good execution. Contiguous to the church is the farm of Pistill, which, say the neighbours, is exempted from tithe on the condition of supplying wayfarers over Bwlch yr Eifl with bread and cheese, which, however, is never exacted. Nevin is a town of no great pretensions, but noted for the industrious, thrifty, and unsophisticated character of its native mariners and their wives. Close by is an ancient mound, like Tommen y Bala, converted into an observatory by the seafaring citizens. The path to Porthdinllaen leads for a mile and a-half along the brow of the lofty seacliffs, having on the left the plain, or Morfa, upon which Edward the First held his famous tournament. A more delightful walk than this path cannot easily be imagined. Just before you is a long rocky point, extending into the sea with a small rock half-a-mile outwards, just emerging out of the water, called Carregychwislen, by joining which to the headland, a land-locked harbour of marvellous size and beauty would be obtained. Even in its present state, untouched by the art of man, it affords an asylum of easy access to hundreds of vessels every winter, the Rivals forming a magnificent landmark to guide vessels to the anchorage. Looking at this fine harbour from the surrounding cliffs, the most indifferent and unimaginative of spectators cannot less than wonder that, where Providence has done so much for man, man has done so little to profit by it. The day cannot be distant when the locomotive will run up its train into busy jetties here, transferring the travellers on board fast-going steamers plying across the Irish Channel.

A walk of seven miles to Pwllheli will lead across the isthmus which separates Carnarvon Bay and Cardigan Bay. At five p.m. an omnibus will take the pedestrian on to Carnarvon, where he may repose after his day's ramble.

Llanllechid, Sept. 1864.

THE FRONDEG STONE, ANGLESEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—In reply to the query of "Cymro," in the October number of this Journal, I beg to state that the Frondég inscribed stone has been moved to the Vestry Room of Llangaffo Church, and there let into the wall. This was accomplished through the kind cooperation

of the Rev. Hugh Prichard of Dinam Hall, who provided the requisite men and horses, and bore the expense of masonry and joinery. The great weight of the stone rendered the operation difficult; but no injury was done either to the inscribed face or any other part.

I am, Sir, yours, etc.

Nov. 29th, 1844.

W. WYNN WILLIAMS,

Local Sec., Anglesey.

[The announcement thus made by the Local Secretary for Anglesey is of more importance than may at first sight appear, for it furnishes an excellent example of the manner in which such early monuments should be preserved, and it shews how readily cooperation may be obtained when properly sought for. We shall now be looking out for similar news concerning the Catamanus stone at St. Dogmaels, and other stones in S. Wales, which ought all to be preserved most carefully, as being the earliest Christian remains and evidences in the Principality. Their historical value can hardly be overrated, and their permanent safety should be specially aimed at by all archæologists.—*Ed. Arch. Camb.*]

TERCENTENARY OF THE PUBLICATION OF THE GOSPELS IN WELSH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—The first edition of the Testament in Welsh was published in the year 1567. In Lowndes's *Manual*, published by Bohn, p. 2641, it is thus described:—*Testament Newydd ein Harghwydd Jesu Grist*, &c. London by Denham, at the costes of Humfrey Toy, 1567, 4to. black-letter. The first edition of the Testament in Welsh."

"The translator was William Salesbury, assisted by Thomas Huatt, and Richard Davies, Bishop of St. David's."

At sales, one copy seems to have sold for £63; and another copy, sold February 6, 1861 (wanting a title, four preliminary leaves, and two sheets), for £23.

"A copy is in the British Museum, and one in the Bodleian Library, injured by damp. A copy, having been Queen Elizabeth's, is in the Royal Library of Dresden."

"The volume consists of 399 leaves (not including a calendar); an English dedication to Queen Elizabeth; signed John Salesbury; a long epistle in Welsh by the Bishop of St. David's (16 leaves); and a table (two leaves); printed in long lines, 31 lines to the full page."

There was no second edition of the Testament only published until 80 years after the first, namely in 1647. The Bible in Welsh was first printed in 1588.

As we have lately, by a very remarkable photograph process, printed an exact fac-simile of *Doomsday Book*, and published it at a small cost; and as the rarest edition of the works of Shakespeare is

in the course of publication in the same manner,—may it not be hoped that, at an early day, an association may be formed to collect subscriptions in order to secure the publication in Wales, in the year 1867, at a small price, of an exact copy of this first edition of the Gospels, as a memorial of a very important event?

The persons named above, namely, Humfrey Toy, John Salesbury, Thomas Huatt, and the Right Reverend Bishop Davies, deserve to be remembered; and any notices, which may be collected respecting them, are entitled to preservation.

THOMAS FALCONER.

HEYLIN'S WELSH BIBLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

34, Queen's Square, W.C. 15 July, 1864.

SIR,—Having had occasion to refer to Stow's *London* for some particulars of that city I was in search of, under the head of the year 1624, I observed a statement which appeared to me of great importance to the Principality of Wales and to the inhabitants thereof, and at the same time but little known. I have, therefore, copied the passage, and herewith send it to you as under:

“Rowland Heylin, sheriff of London, 22 James I (1624). Alderman Heylin, being sprung from Wales, charitably and nobly, at his own cost and charges, in the beginning of King Charles's reign (Charles I), caused the Welsh Bible to be printed in a more portable bulk, being only printed before in a large volume for the use of churches. He also caused the book called *The Practice of Piety* to be printed in Welsh for the use of the Welsh people, and a Welsh or British dictionary to be made and published for the help of those who were minded to understand that ancient language.” (Stow's *Survey of London*, p. 142.)

I am, Sir, your obedient, humble servant,

EDWARD S. BYAM.

HEN FFORDD HWLFFORDD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—An ancient road—or, to use a Yorkshire phrase, an old “bridle-gate”—is said to have crossed, in nearly a direct line from east to west, the three parishes of Manardeivy, Cilgeran, and Bridell, in the north-eastern extremity of Pembrokeshire; to the existence of which I wish to direct the attention of the Local Secretary, Mr. Vincent. The track of the road is known among the farmers through whose land it passes as “Hên Ffordd Hwlffordd,” and is said to have run from Carmarthen to Haverfordwest; but in consequence of agricultural operations, its course can now be discovered only in a few places. The first place in the parish of Manardeivy where it may be seen, is in a small, steep field immediately above the site of the old rectory house, across which it runs, in a sloping direction, into

the corner of a plantation, whence it emerges into a field called "Parc bach Troed-y-rhiw-serth," that is, the small field at the foot of the steep lane which now forms a part of the Castell Maelgwn farm. In that field there stood, about sixty years ago, two or three cottages, not a vestige of which now remains. The old road having crossed the farm of Castell Maelgwn, is next pointed out by the peasantry as passing by a cottage called "Posti," situate on the side of the highway leading from Llechryd to Cilfowir. Having entered the parish of Cilgeran, south of the village of Pontrhyd-y-ceirt, it takes the direction of Bridell; and its traces may still be observed a little distance to the south of that church, beyond which I have no means of knowing the line it takes.

This old road, which may have been originally an ancient British trackway, does not appear to have been noticed in the works of any topographer or archæological writer with which I am acquainted; nor does it seem to have been marked in any map, ancient or modern, that I have examined. A member in the *Arch. Camb.* for 1860 (p. 336), in alluding to the eastern course taken by the *Via Julia Maritima*, conjectures that a branch road from the latter ran northward towards Puncheston, and over the Preselen Hills, and by Nevern, towards Cardigan; with which, if such really existed, this Ffordd Hwlfordd may possibly have been connected; the whole extent of which, from Carmarthen to Haverfordwest, should, if possible, be traced and described in the Journal of the Association.

I remain, etc.

LLALLAWG.

ON THE HOLED STONES OF CORNWALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—There is a work—Hogg's *Fabulous History of Cornwall*, the title of which suggests the credulity of the past age, no less than the plates and descriptions of Borlase in respect to such objects as rock-ing-stones, stone-basins, stone-chairs, and such "holed stones" as are so well represented in the plates of the October number of the Journal.

That these stones all owe their peculiarities to natural causes, though they were dedicated to, or have been employed in, religious or superstitious uses, I think, is self-evident to careful and practised observers. It is easy to understand how the rocking-stones would come to be nicely balanced on a base of small circumference by ordinary weathering in the lapse of ages; but how a stone comes to have a hole in it so accurately drilled and so large, by the hand of Nature, is not a thing that observation so often discovers; and this is what I now propose to point out.

There is a cromlech of the most perfect construction and of large dimensions at Dolwillim, on the banks of the Tave. Beneath it, in the stream itself when the water is high, there is a curious work of one of Nature's stone-masons, known in the neighbourhood by

the name of Arthur's Pot, and said to have been made by Merlin for the convenience of that great hero, "to cook his dinner in." I tell the tale as it was told to me by my guide on the occasion of my visit.

This pot is nothing more or less than a hole, perfectly circular, of considerable depth, with a *bevelled upper edge*, and in all respects corresponding with the drawings in our last number.

Musing over it at the time, I could not come to any conclusion as to its cause, on account of the extreme accuracy with which the hole is bored, and which no doubt has made it an object of notice and wonder in its locality. On a subsequent tour in North Wales, however, the secret was revealed. I was standing at the foot of a water-fall, the streams of which, ere they again united, were forming so many eddies or small whirlpools: some of which were very shallow; for it was dry weather. In many of these whirlpools lay a large round stone which the floods had brought down from above, and which, by reason of the somewhat concave surface of the stratum there, as well as the gyrotory motion given it by the eddy, could not pass down the stream, but was kept in continual evolution. At its base lay a handful or two of small stones, from the size of a walnut to mere sand. Some of these great stones were near the surface; some, by the help of the *emery* beneath them, had worn their way down many inches—there I at once saw the solution of my problem of the cause of Arthur's Pot: here was Nature at work with one of her own drills, her own emery-powder, and her own mechanical contrivance of perpetual motion, and for the perpetual renewal of her machine; for, as fast as the large stone became worn to a small one, another would be washed into a hole, and take its place on the top, and drill away again whenever the water was high enough: and it was then, for the first time, that I remembered there was a side-stream joining the Tave, and forming an eddy exactly at the place where Arthur's Pot exists, when the rivers are full.

The only thing I need now to recall to our members who are interested in such stones, is the direction in which alone stones can be divided. There is first the line of stratification, then the line at right angles to it, called the joint; then the cleavage, which is a diagonal in respect to the former two. Now, nothing can be easier than to detach a slab of almost any given thickness from the face of a stone in the line of stratification; and if there is a hole in the middle of it, with a bevelled or splayed edge on the upper side, this will remain, while the hole on the under side is both smaller and without any bevel; answering in these respects exactly to the plates and description here referred to.

I will only add that the other plates shew precisely the same peculiarities of the holes; and that Cornish granite, which these stones are said to be, though a *so-called* non-stratified rock will constantly be found to separate into slabs more or less thick.

It is somewhat cruel to demolish the fascination of fanciful theories of the past; but truth is all we labour for now-a-days.

GILBERT N. SMITH.

Gumfreston, December 1st, 1864.

THE AGE OF CROMLECHS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—At pp. 58, 59, of Pearson's *Early and Middle Ages of England* (Lond., 1861) occurs this passage, but without the italics: "The cromlechs, or sepulchral monuments, of the Britons, are *known*, from the trinkets and coins found in them, to have been erected during the period of the Roman dominion." Wright's *Celt, Roman, and Saxon in England*, is referred to (p. 61) to confirm this remarkable statement. Mr. Wright is, however, in no ways responsible, as, in his mention of certain stones in England and France, he speaks of the *maenhir*, or pillar-stone, not of the cromlech. If, therefore, Mr. Pearson has any other authority for his assertion than the imaginary one quoted by him, the antiquarian world will be very much obliged to him for any authentic statement of Roman trinkets and coins having been found in cromlechs.

The question as to the real age and builders of these chambers is one by no means yet settled; but as, in very few exceptions, nothing but bone or stone articles and the rudest pottery have ever been discovered, it is certain that they must have been erected long prior to the earliest Cæsars. In some few cases gold ornaments have been found; and in one or two, bronze ones; but in one instance of the latter case, the monument, from its finished and ornamented character, may have been possibly of a much later time than the ruder cromlechs.

Mr. Pearson goes on to suggest that these rude structures are only an imitation of the massive Roman arch! How does the learned Professor account for the existence of cromlechs in countries which no Romans ever visited, much less established themselves in, so as to leave such models? Mr. Pearson is Professor of Modern History at King's College, and therefore is not required to be very learned in cromlechs; but when he makes such statements as we have mentioned, we would recommend him to quote his authorities more carefully.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

A MEMBER.

Archæological Notes and Queries.

Note 82.—RICHARD POWELL.—I find in *The Annual Register* for 1795 (p. 41 of "The Chronicle"), the following obituary paragraph: "Oct. 19.—On the dreary hills between Ffestiniog and Ysphyty, in Denbighshire, on his return on foot from the former place, where he had been upon business, Mr. Richard Powell, Master of Ysphyty School. His body was found on the following Wednesday afternoon, a considerable distance from the road; and it is supposed that night

coming on, he being near-sighted, unfortunately missed his way, and through fatigue had lain down, when death overtook him, and put a period to his existence. His death will be severely felt by his aged mother, whom he had for many years past maintained out of the small pittance acquired by honest industry. We may say of him, without the least tincture of flattery, that he was one of the greatest geniuses Wales has produced in the present century. As a Welsh grammarian he was equal to most; and as a poetical writer, his *Four Seasons* (for which he gained the Gwyneddigion annual medal in 1793, although contested by eleven able candidates) will be a lasting monument of his poetical skill."—I should be glad to obtain further information about the remarkable person here noticed. J.

Note 83.—CARDIFF AND MERTHYR CANAL.—The subjoined note may be useful to Glamorganshire topographers: "Feb. 13, 1794.—"The canal from Merthyr Tydfil to Cardiff being completed, a fleet of canal-boats arrived from Merthyr laden with the produce of the ironworks there, to the great exultation of the town of Cardiff. This canal is twenty-five miles in length." L.

Note 84.—VELTERS CORNWALL. *Funeral.*—At a time when a memorial has so lately been erected of a distinguished statesman, the following paragraph, concerning one of his ancestors, is not without interest. It is taken from the pages of *The Annual Register* for 1768. Extract of a letter from Hereford, April 17, 1768.—"Velters Cornwall, Esq., was brought to this place to be interred, by his own son, in our cathedral. There has not been such a burial in Hereford in the memory of any one. The procession was as follows: first, four mutes on horseback; then the hearse with the escutcheons, a mourning coach, etc.; next, the mayor and twenty-four aldermen, with hatbands, scarves, gloves, and rings; twenty-four chief constables, hatbands and gloves; eight gentlemen, hatbands, scarves, gloves, and rings; eight tradesmen and gentlemen's servants with hatbands and gloves; two physicians and clergymen, hatbands, scarves, gloves, and rings. He was met at the west door of the church by the twelve vicars with hatbands, scarves, gloves, and rings; all the choristers, who sang him into the choir. Then a funeral sermon was preached by Mr. Felton. This was all his own desire. All the choristers are to have guineas or half-guineas each. One part of the procession I had like to have forgot was the two women, that used to carry the apple-boughs before him, followed the corpse with the apples covered with crape. The most moving scene I ever saw. It drew tears from the eyes of most of the spectators. All the mayor's officers had hatbands and gloves. He was seventy-two years of age."

Query 135.—PETER EDWARDS.—In *The Annual Register* for 1769 occurs the following entry among the obituaries for June in that year,—“Old Peter Edwards, the Welshman, aged 118.” Is any-

thing known about our centenarian compatriot? He was, indeed, a chicken compared to another old fellow, who, though with a Welsh name, was an Englishman, living at Bolton in Yorkshire,—Henry Jenkins, who died A.D. 1670, aged 169. But who was Edwards? and where did he live? H.

Query 136.—NANT YSTRIGUL.—Can any member point out the exact position of the dell? I presume it not to be marked on the Ordnance Map. J.

Query 137.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Information is required concerning any portions of Monmouthshire which formerly belonged to Gloucestershire. Were there any such portions? Which were they? T. W.

Query 138.—VINEYARDS IN WALES AND CORNWALL.—It is certain that vineyards existed not so very long ago in the south of England, and that wine was made from them. I am in search of information upon this subject, specially with regard to Wales and Cornwall, and shall be much obliged for any indications of references, or for traditions that may bear on the matter. T.

Reviews.

PRE-HISTORIC MAN. By D. WILSON, D.D.

THIS work might seem, at first sight, to have but a remote interest for Cambrian antiquaries; because it refers, almost exclusively, to the early races of the continents of North and South America. It is a book of the highest interest, and of great research; but we should not notice it in these pages had not some extraordinary archaeological discoveries in North America offered so strong a similarity to those lately made in Wales, that they become of importance as facts of comparison and instruction.

We may sum up the general opinion and theories of the learned author on the pre-historic races of the new world—based, as they are, on a wide and careful system of induction from observations and facts ascertained by others—by stating that he conceives the Red man not to have been the earliest inhabitant of the northern continent; but that he was preceded by another race closely connected with those of Central America; that the Peruvians are a more ancient and more important race than the Mexicans; and that colonisation of the western world may very well have taken place from the islands of the Pacific, as also from Northern Asia. Certain it is that the tangible remains of a powerful people, as evidenced in their mines, their earthworks, and their fortified abodes, are to be found

extending from the southern shores of Lake Superior all down the Ohio and the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico; and that these remains date from an earlier period than the growth of the "forest primæval" which now conceals them.

To the general ethnologist this book must be of peculiar interest; but to ourselves, as local antiquaries, it will be sufficient to quote passages from it illustrative of what we meet with in our own country. Thus, when the early mining operations traceable on Lake Superior are mentioned, we find such passages and descriptions as these. Speaking of an ancient copper-mine, the author says:

"I descended the perpendicular shaft, by means of ladders, to a depth of sixty fathoms, and explored various of the levels; passing, in some cases, literally through tunnels made in the solid copper. The very richness and abundance of the metal prove, indeed, a cause of diminution of the profits arising from working it. I witnessed the laborious process of chiselling out masses from the solid lump, of a size sufficiently small to admit of their being taken to the surface, and transported through such tracts as have been described, to the shores of Lake Superior. The floor of the level was strewn with the copper shavings struck off in the effort to detach them; and the extreme ductility of the pure native copper was pointed out as a cause which precluded the application of any other force than that of slow and persevering manual labour for separating it from the parent mass. I saw also beautiful specimens of silver, in a matrix of crystalline quartz, obtained from this mine; and the copper of the district is stated to contain, on an average, about 3·10 per cent. of silver. One mass of copper quarried from the Cliff Mine has been estimated to weigh eighty tons. It was sufficiently detached from its rocky matrix, without injuring its original formation, to admit of its dimensions being obtained with considerable accuracy; and it was found to measure fifty feet long, six feet deep, with an average of about six inches in thickness. This is, indeed, by far the richest mineral locality that has yet been wrought. In one year upwards of sixteen hundred tons of copper have been procured from the single mine. Its mineral wealth appears to have been known to the ancients, from the traces of their work which have been discovered; but the skill and appliances of the modern miner give him access to veins entirely beyond the reach of the primitive metallurgist, who knew of no harder material for his tools than the ductile metal he was in search of, and to whom the agency of gunpowder was unknown.

"At the Cliff Mine are preserved some curious specimens of ancient copper tools of the native metallurgists, found in its vicinity; but it is to the westward of the Keweenaw Peninsula that the most remarkable and extensive traces of the aboriginal miners' operations are seen. The copper bearing trap-rock, after crossing the Keweenaw Lake, is traced onward in a south-westerly direction till it crosses the Ontonagon River about twelve miles from its mouth, and at an elevation of upwards of three hundred feet above the lake. At this place the edges of the copper veins appear to crop out in various places, exposing the metal in irregular patches over a considerable extent of country. Here, in the neighbourhood of the Minnesota Mine, the richest of all the modern works in the district of Ontonagon, are traces of ancient mining operations consisting of extensive trenches, which prove that the works must have been carried on for a long period, and by considerable numbers. These excavations are partially filled up, and so overgrown during the long interval between their first excavation and their

observation by recent explorers, that they would scarcely attract the attention of a traveller unprepared to find such evidences of former industry and art. Nevertheless some of them measure from eighteen to thirty feet in depth; and in one of them a detached mass of native copper, weighing upwards of six tons, was found resting on an artificial cradle of black oak, partially preserved by immersion in the water with which the trenches had been filled in the first long era after their abandonment. Various implements and tools of the same metal also lay in the deserted trench where this huge mass had been separated from its rocky matrix and elevated on the oaken frame preparatory to its removal entire. It appeared to have been raised about five feet, and then abandoned, abruptly as it would seem, since even the copper tools were found among the accumulated soil by which it had been anew covered up. The solid mass measured ten feet long, three feet wide, and nearly two feet thick. Every projecting piece had been removed, so that the exposed surface was left perfectly smooth; possibly by other and ruder workers of a date subsequent to the desertion of the mining trench by its original explorers."

"It was in the year 1847 that attention was first directed to such traces of ancient mining operations, by the intelligent agent of the Minnesota Mining Company. Following up the indications of a continuous depression in the soil, he came at length to a cavern where he found several porcupines had fixed their quarters for hibernation; but detecting evidences of artificial excavation, he proceeded to clear out the accumulated soil, and not only exposed to view a vein of copper, but found in the rubbish numerous stone mauls and hammers of the ancient workmen. Subsequent observation brought to light ancient excavations of great extent, frequently from twenty-five to thirty feet deep, and scattered over an area of several miles. The rubbish taken from these is piled up in mounds alongside, while the trenches have been gradually refilled with the soil and decaying vegetable matter gathered through the long centuries since their desertion; and over all the giants of the forest have grown and withered and fallen to decay. Mr. Knapp, the agent of the Minnesota Company, counted three hundred and ninety-five annular rings on a hemlock tree which grew on one of the mounds of earth thrown out of an ancient mine. Mr. Foster also notes the great size and age of a pine-stump which must have grown, flourished, and died, since the works were deserted; and Mr. C. Whittlesey not only refers to living trees now flourishing in the gathered soil of the abandoned trenches, upwards of three hundred years old, but he adds: 'On the same spot there are the decayed trunks of a preceding generation or generations of trees that have arrived at maturity and fallen down from old age.' According to the same writer, in a communication made to the American Association at the Montreal Meeting in 1857, these ancient works extend over a track from a hundred to a hundred and fifty miles in length along the southern shore of the lake; and Sir William Logan reports others observed by him on the summit of a ridge at Maimansee on the north shore, where the old excavations are surrounded by broken pieces of vein-stone, along with which are frequently found the stone mauls rudely formed from natural boulders. The extensive area over which such works have thus already been traced, the evidences of their prolonged working and of their still longer abandonment, all combine to force upon the mind convictions of their remote antiquity."

On perusing the above, who does not remember the Gogofau Mines visited at the Llandello Meeting of our Association? These American discoveries should certainly incite us Cambrians to go

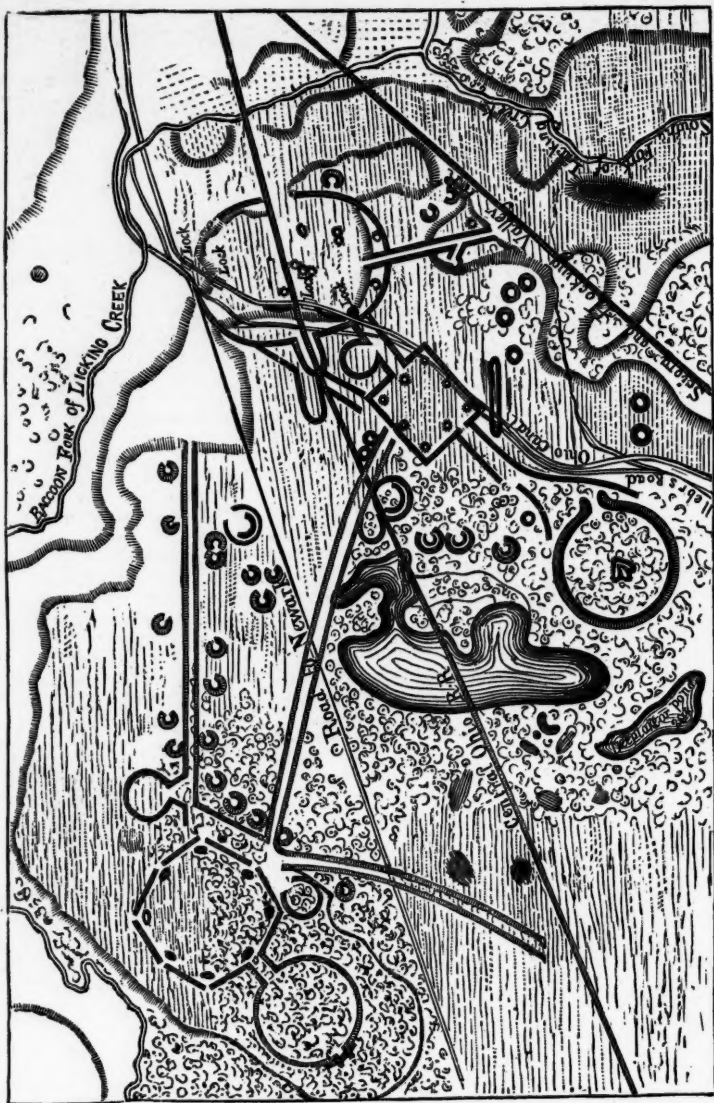
again over our old mining ground; and, in particular, to carry on those researches at the Gogofau which were spoken of at the time of the Meeting, but of which nothing has since been heard. From the indications observed in America, it may be inferred that their mines have been out of use for at least seven hundred years; but this would not give them priority of date over numerous old mines of Wales known to have been worked in Roman days. And as the wooden shovels and tools found in the American mines seem very similar to those in our own, such researches would become much enhanced in interest.

Dr. Wilson draws, we think, a just inference from the occurrence of similar implements and remains in various parts of the world, viz. that we are not thence to assume identity of race or national inter-communication; but simply that man, under similar conditions of life and civilisation, will always produce similar monuments and similar implements,—an inference which, as we have just said, we think just, though it demands extensive investigations.

When the author comes to notice the early earthworks of all kinds,—defensive, religious, domestic, of the valleys of the great rivers,—he quotes largely from the works of American antiquaries, such as *Squier and Davies*, etc.; and from the passages thus brought forward we are ourselves compelled to make extracts for our readers' information. We rejoice to find that the attention of learned men in North America has been so actively directed to remains of this nature; and we envy them the possession of so wide a field of research. From the frozen lakes of Canada right down to the Cordilleras of Peru and Chili there seems to be an immense quantity of pre-historic remains of all kinds, from those of the earliest epoch to those of the Aztecs and the Incas; all demanding careful study, and sufficiently rich to reward the labours of antiquaries of all the quarters of the globe.

We quote the following remarkable account of the great earthworks at Newark, so stupendous that we have nothing like them in our islands; and we are indebted to the courtesy of Messrs. Macmillan & Co., the publishers, for the use of the valuable woodcut which illustrates the description.

"The class of earthworks designated as 'Sacred Enclosures,' has been separated from the military works of the Mound-Builders on very obvious grounds. Instead of the elaborate fortifications adapted in each case to all the natural features of the well-chosen site, and strengthened by external ditch, mound, and complicated approaches, the broad levels on the river-terraces have been selected for their religious works. There, on the great unbroken level, have been constructed groups of symmetrical enclosures, square, circular, elliptical, and octagonal; and with long connecting avenues, suggesting comparisons with the British Avebury or the Hebridean Cullerinish, with the Breton Carnac, or even with the temples and Sphinx-avenues of the Egyptian Karnak and Luxor. The embankments or earth-walls are generally slight, varying, in the majority of cases, from three to seven feet in height; and where a ditch occurs, it is in the interior. Exceptional cases, however, exhibit the walls on an imposing scale, as in the great circle



EARTHWORKS, NEAR NEWARK, NORTH AMERICA

at Newark, Ohio, which forms part of an extensive and complicated series of square, circular, and polygonal enclosures, with mounds and connecting avenues, extending over nearly four square miles. This singular group, designated 'The Newark Works,' will be best understood by a reference to the accompanying engraved plan, taken from surveys executed since those of Mr. Charles Whittlesey, which are engraved in the work of Messrs. Squier and Davis.¹ They differ in one or two minor details; but a comparison of the plans will be found chiefly interesting from shewing the changes effected by modern civilisation, in a very few years, on a region which, to all appearance, had previously remained unaltered through many centuries. From the plate it will be seen that the group consists of a complicated series of works, symmetrical in their principal features, but constructed apparently with reference to a uniform plan, and connected by long avenues and other subordinate works, some of which appear to be subsequent additions to the original design. The engraving, however, conveys a very imperfect idea of the scale on which the whole is constructed. An elliptical enclosure measuring respectively twelve hundred and fifty and eleven hundred and fifty feet in its diameters, is formed by embankments about twelve feet in perpendicular height by fifty feet of base, and with an interior ditch seven feet deep by thirty-five feet wide. At the entrance, which, as a nearly invariable rule, is placed towards the east, the ends of the enclosing walls curve outwards for a distance of a hundred feet, with the ditch continued along the inner side of each, leaving a level way between the edges of the ditch on either side, like a terraced viaduct, measuring eighty feet wide. Overhung as it is with the gigantic trees of a primitive forest, the surveyors describe their sensations on first entering the ancient avenue as akin to the awe with which the thoughtful traveller is impressed when entering the portal of an Egyptian temple, or gazing upon the silent ruins of Petra. In the centre of this enclosure is a remarkable structure, apparently designed to represent a gigantic bird with expanded wings; but on opening it an 'altar' was found under the centre of the long mound constituting the body: in which respect it differs from anything hitherto noted in exploring the emblematic mounds of Wisconsin. The fact, however, is an important one, tending as it does to confirm the idea that the great circle and its group of earthworks all bore some relation to the strange rites of religion once practised within those singular circumvallations under the broad canopy of heaven. From the great elliptical enclosure a wide avenue of two dissimilar parts, seemingly constructed without relation to each other, leads to a square enclosing an area of twenty acres, with seven mounds disposed symmetrically within the enclosing walls. Beyond, this avenue is continued in the same direction till it joins another group of works, including embankments, avenues, mounds, and a graded way between elevated parallel walls, leading down to the lower level where the South Fork joins the Racon Creek as it flows eastward to the Licking River. In the opposite direction two long avenues lead westward, one of them ascending by a graded way from the same lower level, and the other joining the enclosed square, and leading from a portal in the centre of its western enclosure. The parallel walls of these avenues are upwards of a mile long and two hundred feet apart, and both terminate at an octagonal earthwork, enclosing upwards of fifty acres, beautifully level, except where a truncated, pyramidal elevation stands in front of the gateway opened at each of its angles. From the widest of these, on its south-western side, parallel walls, enclosing an avenue sixty feet wide, extend a distance of three hundred feet, connecting the octagon with a cir-

¹ Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley, plate xxv.

cular work 2,880 feet, or upwards of half a mile, in circumference; and, notwithstanding its great scale, the surveyors specially note that they ascertained this work to be a *true circle*. Opposite to the junction of the avenue-parallel with the wall of the circle, corresponding parallels are continued a distance of one hundred feet, and then midway across this an immense oblong mound intersects and rises above the parallels. It measures one hundred and seventy feet long, and rises eight feet above the walls of the circle, so as to present a point from whence the whole works can be over-looked. It has been called 'The Observatory' on this account; but it is a remarkable and unique feature, the original purpose of which it is difficult to surmise. Since the publication of the *Smithsonian Report* a trench has been cut through it, from which it is proved to be entirely constructed of clay; and the conclusion suggested to careful observers appears to be that this, as well as others of the more important earthworks, were regularly built of 'adobes,' or sun-dried bricks, the external and exposed surfaces of which have gradually crumbled away and been clothed with the vegetation of many centuries. From the octagonal enclosure a third avenue, extending towards the south, has been traced for nearly two miles, where its walls gradually lose themselves in the plain. They are placed about two hundred feet apart, and have been ascertained to be parallel throughout. Numerous minor works, mounds, pyramids, and circles of smaller dimensions, are included within the same group of earthworks; and a number of small circles about eighty feet in diameter, have been supposed, with much probability, to mark the sites of ancient circular dwellings. In one of these a relic called "The Ohio Holy Stone" is affirmed to have been discovered, bearing a Hebrew inscription, which has recently attracted an amount of attention amusingly characteristic of the credulous wonder with which the ancient earthworks are regarded. Without the accompanying plan the above description would convey a very vague idea of the remarkable works of which the Newark group is selected as a type. While presenting certain analogies to the mound-groups and enclosures both of Europe and Asia, in many other respects they are totally dissimilar, and illustrate rites and customs of an ancient American people unparalleled in the monumental memorials of the Old World."

There is no collection of earthworks in the British isles to be compared in extent with the above. The geometrical regularity of some of the figures in the plate is well worthy of remark. We have squares and circles in abundance, but very few ellipses; and only one polygon, the pentagonal camp above Llanfynydd in Denbighshire.

We strongly recommend this book to the careful study of all who are interested in early remains.